The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Interesting from the Federal Capital.

Failure of the Senate Committee to Agree upon a Basis of Settlement.

Address from Senator Toombs to the People of Georgia.

He Advises Secession by the Fourth of March.

RETURN OF GEN. CUSHING TO WASHINGTON.

BELLIGERENT RUMORS FROM CHARLESTON.

Proceedings of the South Carolina State Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen will report to-morrow, when Senator TOOMBS will speak in denunciation of the Republican Party, and will repudiate any further effort at reconciliation. Mr. TOOMBS telegraphs this evening the following address to the people of Georgia:

"I came here to secure your constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights from your Northern confederates. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the Committee, and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican Party of the Committee, were all treated with derision or contempt. A vote was then taken in the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the Black Republican members of the Committee. In addition to these facts, a majority of the Black Republican members of the Committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. The Black Republican members of this Committee of Thirteen are representative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information, truly represent them.

The Committee of thirty-three on Friday adjourned for a week without coming to any vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions then before them on that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hope until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secession. If you are deceived by them, it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you now. I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security for your Constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous voice of Georgia, on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquillity and glory.
R. TOOMBS.

Mr. CRITTENDEN says that yesterday was the darkest day of his life. The Senate Committee of Thirteen had a long session, and Mr. TOOMBS forced a vote on each proposition separately—every Republican Senator voting in the negative. This satified Mr. CRITTENDEN that there was no longer any hope for conciliation, and Mr. TOOMBS announced that all efforts at settlement were closed, and he should so inform his constituents.

The Committee had quite a lively time. It was agreed that whatever the Republicans did not agree to should not be adopted. A compromise was useless unless both parties agreed. Five Republicans and eight Democrats were on the Committee—Mr. SEWARD was absent. WADE took strong Republican ground, and was very positive; also COLLAMER and DOOLITTLE. GRIMES was also firm against conceding Republican principles.

All four voted steadily against all of CRITTENDEN'S compromise propositions—such as the reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific,—all Territory South to be slave, and all North, free; against amendments to the Constitution, or a change in the Fugitive Slave law. Of course, the Republicans all voting against them. They were abandoned, and nothing was accomplished. All hope of anything effective from this Committee is now abandoned.

Gen. CUSHING went to South Carolina at the request of the Supreme Court, to consult with the leaders touching secession. He reports that State as acting with a view to coöperation from all the Slave States. The report that Gov. PICKENS had threatened an attack on Fort Moultrie if the Revenue-cutter was not withdrawn from Charleston harbor, is a fabrication. I have authority for saying that there is but one Revenue vessel on the coast, and that has been ordered to Baltimore for repairs.

The following dispatch is just received from Charleston, from responsible parties:

"The Revenue cutter *Aiken*, Capt. COSTE, regularly stationed here, has been in port some time. She goes and comes without creating suspicion."

Gen. BONHAM left for South Carolina to-day, but the rest of the delegation will formally retire to-morrow, as stated.

The Commissioners from South Carolina are expected on Wednesday, when President BUCHANAN will send a special message to Congress communicating the facts.

It is now generally understood that the Commissioners from South Carolina will not be admitted to the floor of the House or the Senate, nor recognized by either branch.

The dispatch in Friday's TIMES still excites the public. Every one admits its probability and plausibility, but they are afraid to admit the facts, as such treachery seems incredible. The President's organ, the *Constitution*, does not deny it. The *Star*, Democratic, ridicules it, but does not deny it. Those who ought to know, quibble by stating that in case the authorities of the Sovereign State of South Carolina demand the forts as belonging to the State, it then becomes a question of resort to the Courts, not arms,—taking as a precedent the case of the United States vs. Alabama, (Supreme Court Reports, 1830-31) which is not parallel. Another explanation is, that the orders are such as will prevent bloodshed, and save Major ANDERSON from dishonor; another, that the President has positive assurances that no attack will be made, and has warned the garrison not to provoke a quarrel. Therefore the statement in the TIMES that ANDERSON is to surrender without a struggle, and is deprived of discretionary powers, is not denied yet, and cannot be successfully.

Gen. SCOTT says that Fort Moultrie is not the strongest fortification, but Fort Sumter is, and that two hundred men can hold it against all South Carolina, and six hundred men can defy the world.

C. L. SCOTT, Member of Congress from California, publishes a letter in the *Constitution* advocating a separate government, secession and neutrality for his State. BURCH, his colleague, and Senator LATHAM disagree with SCOTT.

DUNN, of Indiana, is not for giving up Republican principles, but is for conciliatory action.

A report which reached here last night that seven Governors elect of Free States met in New-York last week by appointment, creates considerable talk. Maine, Massachusetts, New-York, Ohio, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are said to have been represented, and all agreed that in their forthcoming Messages they would take positive Republican grounds, and support the Federal Government and LINCOLN'S Administration. [This story is all trash.—ED. TIMES.] Mr. ANDREW, the Governor elect of Massachusetts, and Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, arrived last night. Both have cases in the Supreme Court. Both are visited by a large number of friends. The case against Gov. DENNISON, for a *mandamus* to compel him to comply with the requisition from Gov. McGOFFIN, of Kentucky, was postponed from Friday last to Jan. 2. Gov. DENNISON is preparing for argument.

There seems to be a question of doubt about complying with the recommendation of the Post-office Committee to pay twelve thousand dollars indemnity to the State-street party in Boston. All action is postponed.
O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The Senate's Select Committee came to no conclusion yesterday on any points before them, the Republicans asking further time for consideration. The most hopeful now despond, seeing no immediate prospect of an accommodation of the political difficulties. Mr. CRITTENDEN, in a conversation with a friend, said that was the darkest day of his life; that he was overwhelmed with solicitude for his country, and that nothing but the affection of the people for the Union can restore peace. The extremes on the Committee are equally unyielding to concession.

The reported recent declaration of the President elect that he will strictly adhere to the Chicago Platform, has confirmed the wavering Republicans to that policy, and increased the intensity of Southern feeling.

Representative SCOTT has written a letter totally dissenting from Senator LATHAM'S statement that in the event of a dissolution and formation of two separate Confederacies California would go with the North and Northwest. Mr. SCOTT says he warmly sympathizes with the South, and cordially indorses and fully justifies them in not remaining in the Union under Mr. LINCOLN. He wants California to set up for herself as a mighty Republic.

Senator PUGH was serenaded last night. While thanking his friends for the honor conferred, he said the peace of the country could not be restored by the sword. The shedding of a single drop of blood would make dissolution inevitable, and the reconstruction of the Union impossible. It was by concession that peace could be produced.

Messrs. Crittenden, Vallandigham, Pendleton, Mallory, Woodson, and Segur made speeches, sustaining the views of Mr. PUGH, whose Senatorial speech is much commended.

The report prevails that the Administration has received a dispatch from Charleston, to the effect that an armed revenue cutter had arrived in that neighborhood, and that unless the order was immediately given for her withdrawal, the Carolinians would seize the forts. The rumor, whether or not true, being generally believed, has produced intense excitement.

Mr. CUSHING returned yesterday from Charleston, whither he was dispatched to obtain reliable information for the Administration relative to the state of affairs of South Carolina. Official letters were sent to him while he was in Charleston. Whatever may be the character of his report, it was considered sufficiently important for an immediate Cabinet consultation.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Convention met at noon to-day.

Several reports were received and referred.

No report has yet been made on postal matters and the customs, but it is generally conceded that when it is made, it will provide as follows: That the revenue laws of the United States be adopted; that the Collector of the Port take the oath of allegiance to South Carolina; and that postal matters remain unchanged.

Mr. DESAUSSURE, from the Committee to whom was referred the communication from a portion of the members of the Georgia Legislature, reported that the communication, as received, provided that secession should not take place until Alabama, Mississippi and Florida had assembled their Conventions for final State action, but that the communication was now of no avail, as the secession of South Carolina had already taken place.

Mr. MAGRATH, from the Committee on such portions of the President's Message as refers to the property of the United States in the limits of South Carolina, said that he preferred making his report in secret session.

The Convention then went into secret session, and continued so for two hours. It is reported that a very animated discussion took place on the report.

Mr. RHETT'S address to the people of the Southern States has not yet been acted on.

Mr. C. D. MELTON, appointed to prepare the credentials for the Joint Committee to Washington, was sworn to keep the strictest secresy in regard to them. The accredited papers were delivered to the Commissioners to-day, who go to Washington with full powers. The Commissioners take a secretary with them, who is allowed $10 a day and his traveling expenses. The members of the Convention will all attend church to-morrow.

The Convention has adjourned until Monday.

THE FORTS AND THE PRESIDENT.

[We have already given a full outline of the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention on Wednesday—the day previous to the adoption of the ordinance of secession. The following is a full report of the remarks made by Mr. MILES concerning the representations made to the President in regard to the forts.]

Mr. MILES—I do not suppose that there would be any discussion on the various delicate matters coming before this Convention, before the rising of the Committees; with all deference, therefore, to the gentlemen who have spoken, I may say that this discussion is quite premature. I desire, however, as the discussion has progressed thus far, to say a few words. I am, as members are already perhaps aware, very recently from Washington. I went there with my colleagues for the purpose of informing myself as thoroughly and as carefully as possible, of all matters which I considered as bearing upon the welfare and prosperity of South Carolina.

My colleagues and myself considered it desirable that we should confer with the members from the other Southern States, that we might have full information upon all that concerns the interests and domestic affairs of the South. We went there not as spies, but as vigilant sentinels, and to procure all information which we could conceive of as valuable for our people. The remarks of my honored friend appear to me calculated to give a very wrong impression on the minds of the people of this State. *I have not the remotest idea that the President of the United States will send any reinforcements to the forts in our harbor.* I would say now frankly, for I desire no concealment, and I do not think there should be at this time any thing of the kind among the members of this great body, but with perfect frankness I will state here that *I and some of my colleagues, in a conversation with the President of the United States, and subsequently in a written communication addressed to him at his request,* we did say that, after speaking of the great excitement about the forts and preparations and rumors, "Mr. President, it is our solemn conviction, if you attempt to send a solitary soldier down to those forts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people—and we shall take care that it does reach them—*the forts will certainly be taken.* We would urge them to do it, and would go home to help in the work, because that would be a matter of self-defence. It would be suicidal folly to allow Fort Sumter or the others to be manned." We further said, "it is our conviction *that the people of South Carolina would not touch those forts or do anything to molest its garrison prior to the meeting of the Convention.*" We were perfectly sure of that. We also hoped and believed that nothing would be done after that until we had had a formal adjustment with the Federal Government, or *until those forts were demanded by the State.* That was the substance of our communication. And I say again, that *there is not an intention to reinforce the forts.* What do we now see at Washington? We see the Premier—the right hand man of the Administration, a near and dear personal friend of the President—retiring from the Cabinet on that precise issue. Gen. CASS urged vehemently that the forts should be reinforced. The President has resisted, and allowed a Cabinet officer to withdraw, rather than to yield to the proposition.

Now, is it natural after such an act that the President should vacillate and concede to other influences that which he so strongly and promptly refused to a personal friend in the Cabinet. I cannot believe it. I cannot think he would be so weak, so vacillating, so uncertain. I, therefore, feel, as I said, that *there is not the slightest earthly reason to expect that the Administration will reinforce the garrison*, and if he should do it, it is utterly impossible that he could do it without our getting ample and timely notice, and anticipate the arrival of the troops.

Now look at it as practical common sense men. Do any of you desire any more? Does any honorable gentleman on this floor wish to provoke a collision with the General Government, and to precipitate that collision with other States involved? Do we wish to present to the gaze of men in sight of the civilized world, a State noted for courage as the spectacle of cowardice and weakness, instead of retiring peaceably and with dignity? We owe it to ourselves before the nations of the world, the strength of our position before the tribunal of the country, the strength of our position before Almighty God, that we do not strike before we are first assailed.

Now, what is the position of those forts? A handful of men in Fort Moultrie, numbering sixty-five, musicians and all told, seventy; actually so small that they are, as their Commander said, actually worn out from physical labor; yet the President has not reinforced them though urged to do so. Have we any apprehension that these sixty-five men will injure the peace and security of the city of Charleston? Have you the least suspicion that these men will turn their guns and fire upon the people?

We are told that these works are strongly fortified and entrenched. If I was in the same position as the officer of that fort, I would do as he has done. He is there with few troops, and is obliged to make these preparations for his own defence. His preparations are for the protection of the lives of that handful of men. Where is the reason, then, that we should be excited, or that it should touch the nerves of the least sensitive? As to the works at Fort Sumter, so much the better. Let the General Government spend as much money as it chooses, and employ as many laborers as are necessary, and put it in a good condition. I say so much the better—*it must eventually be ours. It is but an empty fortress, and we can seize and control it in a single night.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The House, yesterday, adopted a resolution, instructing the Military Committee to make provision for feeding and transporting troops; also establishing telegraph lines to all exposed points of the State, giving the Governor authority over all telegraph lines in case of war or apprehended invasion. It was made the special order for to-day.

A resolution was offered, making searching inquiry into the business of the banks of the State, with power to send for persons, examine bank books, transactions, &c.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

At the secession celebration at Camden yesterday, a cannon burst, severely injuring several persons.

A special dispatch from Washington says that Maj. ANDERSON has been ordered to surrender the forts to the constituted authorities of South Carolina, in case the forts are attacked, but not to surrender to irresponsible parties.

The slaver *Bonita* was not bound to this port, but put in here from stress of weather, and with her crew exhausted. She is bound to Norfolk.

The serenading procession last night was a grand affair, and was kept up till after midnight.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The following action was recently taken by this body, in reference to the political crisis:

The Committee appointed to consider the duty of the Conference in reference to the interests of the Church, in connection with the present condition of the country, beg leave to report that they recommend to the Conference the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the South Carolina Conference, while they feel that the great work of the Christian Ministry demands, and should ever receive their faithful and devoted attention, and should forever absolve them from any active participation in the strifes of the political arena, nevertheless, can never forget the high allegiance which they owe to the claims of their country, the land of their birth.

Resolved, That while we deplore the necessity that exists for a separation from the Federal Union, yet, in view of all the history of the past, the perils of the present and the threatened wrongs of the future, we feel bound, by honor and duty, to move in harmony with the South in resisting Northern domination.

Resolved, That as faithful sons of the South and of the State, with whose destiny we are identified, we shall ever pray for the guidance and blessing of the God of Providence and Grace, who has so long exercised his gracious protection over the homes of our fathers; and that this Conference tender to the State of South Carolina their encouragements, their sympathies, their affections, their intercession with heaven in her behalf, their all—subject only to the paramount claims of God upon them.

NICHOLAS TALLEY, Chairman.
CHARLES BETTS.
H. SPAIN.
D. DERRICK.
HENRY M. MOOD.
WM. H. FLEMING.
WM. MARTIN.
BOND ENGLISH.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 23.

An important meeting, attended by many prominent citizens, was held at the Universalist Church last night, to consider the national crisis. Chief Justice LEGRAND presided, and JNO. U. L. McMAHAN was among the fifty Vice-Presidents.

Judge LEGRAND made a speech, taking strong Southern grounds.

Mr. RIAN, a prominent merchant, offered resolutions, asking the Governor immediately to convoke the Legislature.

COLEMAN YELLOTT, State Senator, and WILLIAM NORRIS, made speeches sustaining the resolutions, which were unanimously passed.

The speeches were all conservative, but were unmistakeable in urging determined action on the part of Maryland to meet the difficulties, and to place herself right—in the Union if possible, but at all hazards with a united South. Much dignity was preserved in the proceedings, and a strong sympathy for Southern coöperation manifested. South Carolina was frequently cheered.

The *Tribune's* announcement of LINCOLN'S unwillingness to concede or compromise was indignantly commented upon. Maryland seems to be catching the Southern feeling rapidly.

A hundred guns were fired here on Saturday in honor of South Carolina, but the parties firing probably do not represent the general public.

SECESSION IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

There was an enthusiastic meeting here last night to ratify the secession of South Carolina. Fifteen guns were fired, and the *Avalanche* newspaper office and other buildings illuminated.

A SECESSION POLE CUT DOWN AT PETERSBURGH, VA.

PETERSBURG, Sunday, Dec. 23.

A secession pole, one hundred feet high, with the Palmetto flag, was hoisted on the most prominent street, yesterday morning, amid the cheers from a large crowd. The pole was sawed down this morning, just before the dawn of day, by an unknown party, and the flag carried off. Great excitement prevails, and a collision is feared.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Legislature has adjourned until Jan. 7. The effort to take up the bill for arming the State failed in the House of Commons.

FAST DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Gov. BANKS has issued a proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer for the Union, to be observed on the 4th of January, in conformity with the proclamation of the President.

THE POSITION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following paragraph:

"Gen. SCOTT, temporarily in this city, is, we have seen, the subject of several notices in the newspapers; such as, 1, that he is about to resign his commission in the Army; 2, that he has matured a plan for invading and conquering any seceding State or States; and, 3, that he is opposed to garrisoning our Southern forts so as to place them beyond capture by heated mobs or unauthorized squads of volunteers.

We can say with confidence that there is not the least truth in any of those rumors."

THE PULPIT AND THE CRISIS.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Discourse.

DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS TOWARD THE WORLD.

There was a very general feeling in Mr. BEECHER'S congregation, yesterday morning, that he would deliver a political sermon adapted to the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, on which subject he so ably spoke on Friday evening, at Philadelphia. The opening services were the same as usual, with the exception of the reading of the parable of the Prodigal Son. Much can be conveyed by Mr. BEECHER through the media of gesture, inflection or manner, without the utterance of a single peculiar sentence. This was clearly observable by his intelligent audience, who did not fail to apply the parable of the runaway son to the recent action of South Carolina, and when Mr. BEECHER, looking up with a comical glance, said, "So you see this began in arrogance and ended in a pig-sty," a sensation most remarkable and noteworthy passed through the whole of the vast assembly.

We have prepared a synopsis of the sermon, which will well repay attentive perusal, although there is nothing referring particularly or immediately to the present state of the political world.

THE SERMON

was based upon the following text, which may be found in the 2d verse of the 12th chapter of Romans: "And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God." After the reading of which, Mr. BEECHER proceeded substantially as follows:

The Bible is full of commands of this kind. God's people are to come out from the world; they are to be more than others; they are to separate themselves, to be a people set apart; they are to be a peculiar people; their righteousness is to be greater than that of common men; they are to be spectacles, examples, lights, beacon lights. In these, and numerous other ways, Christians are made to feel, that there is to be a marked difference between them and their fellow men. It is quite important that we should have clear ideas upon this subject, or else some will be discouraged after trying to make some difference, and finding so little really to exist, or none at all; and others will make a difference, but by such matters as will deteriorate moral worth, by building up an artificial pretentiousness, or scrupulous Pharisaism.

I shall, therefore, consider:

1. The respects in which Christians may and must conform to the world.

2. The respects in which Christians must differ from the world.

3. The practical mistakes into which Christians are liable to fall in attempting to separate between themselves and the world.

If any man were to assume a literal meaning to this command, and were to carry it rigidly into obedience, his very first step would be self-destruction. A literal non-conformity to the world in which we dwell would be rebellion against natural law and against universal conditions of human life.

In what respects, then, is conformity to this world permissible?

1. *In obedience to the physical laws of the globe*, earthly saints, though sublimated to the very ulterior degrees of excellence, are kept in physical bodies; and Nature knows no distinction between the bones of good men or bad—marrow and muscle, brain and heart, digestion and assimilation, are exactly the same in all men, without regard to moral character. The culprit that receives the sentence, and the just judge that awards it, alike eat, drink and sleep. The blasphemer and the humble penitent are not different from each other in nerve, skin, food or drink. God himself plainly points out this when he declares that by his own decree natural laws perform the same beneficence to the good and the evil. And all men are alike before natural laws—must obey them alike, must conform alike, to the laws of their own minds, of the physical globe, to which their bodies belong.

2. *Men must conform to this world in a proper obedience to all civil laws and ordinances*, for their own good, if they are just; and if unjust, with a patient toleration of injustice, until they can be changed by normal methods. The only exception is when laws command men, not to endure, but to commit wickedness.

But in all the relations of men to Governments, to municipal police, to society, there is no difference between the good and the bad. That is there is no exception from duty, because a man is good. The worst men are bound to confirm to law, and the best men not a whit the less. It is true that good men cease to need laws, but that is only when they do the things commanded by law in a way larger, fuller and more completely out of the spontaneous impulses of their own mind. *The law is always the lowest form of good*, because to be universal, it must guage itself to the capacity and moral capability, not of the highest and best endowed, but of the lowest as well, and a wise legislator goes to neither extreme. He will not lower duty to the measure of the base of life—for then the meshes of law would be too course—nor does he refine and intone it to the condition of the highest, for then it would be out of sight of the masses. But he carries it mid-way,—so that the lower section shall be incited to rise and grow; so that the great middle shall easily carry the low with them. And so, the better spirits always find the law far below them. Civil laws never demand of them half as much as their honor does, as their benevolence does, as their patriotism does, as their conscience does. If the law calls for dews, they give rains; if it demands rills, they roll rivers. Full measure, heaped up and running over.

3. *Christians must, in outward acts, be just like all other honest men, in conformity to the necessary and normal forms of BUSINESS.* There are many evils tolerated and practiced in secular industries which are, of course, to be disallowed. But I hold that the foundations of industry and commerce are just and right. *Political Economy* teaches the law of justice, which God ordained, just as really as do the ten commandments. Agriculture, or the producing of material—manufacturing, or the impress of the human mind upon raw materials—commerce, or the proper distribution of all such necessary commodities, begin in *necessity*, and are, therefore, in intent benevolent. And if there is injustice in the details of practical political economy, it is not because it belong to the nature of these things, but because men are yet crude, and have not eliminated the elements of ignorance. For in its own nature the whole system of industry, which Christian civilization fosters, is, and essentially so. *Christian.* A Christian may conform to business, only being careful not to violate the essential justice and benevolence which are its *nature*, by practicing things which have been thrust in upon equities of commerce by human passions.

4. *The Christian may and must conform to the world in its organic social conditions.* The family, the neighborhood, the civil state, are all of *this world*, in one and the higher state, and yet they are of God. A Christian is to be a good child, a fond parent, a kind neighbor, and a public-spirited citizen—and he not only may, but he must, speak the language which others speak—fall in with all useful etiquette, observe all harmless customs, and contribute his share to those ten thousand little observances of daily life which constitute good neighborhood, good fellowship, and good citizenship.

5. The Christian may go further. There is not one pleasure, amusement, relaxation, privilege or personal prerogative which *any* man may harmlessly enjoy, *that he may not enjoy*. Whatever is right for *anybody*, is right for him. Peculiarly his are these privileges, because he is God's—and the *Earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof!* If it is right for any one to play cards, to dance, to do a thousand and one things concerning which there is much discussion, it is right for a Christian.

Under this head Mr. BEECHER proceeded at great length to argue the propriety of accumulating power, property, influence, &c., provided, only, that it was used in the right spirit. He also most amusingly and unanswerably showed up those croakers who are everlastingly preaching moderation in everything that's good, and enterprise in everything that's worldly. Such men are moderate towards Heaven and enterprising towards Hell.

The second division of the discourse treated of the respects in which Christians must differ from the world—such as the comprehensiveness of his aims, moderation of his passions, the higher motives which inspire his activity, the degrees of excellence which he puts into feelings which are common to him and others.

There are given the same natural laws to all men. There are the same faculties and powers of mind in all. And the difference between men must be in the way of using the same instruments within the limitations of the same laws.

1. A Christian must not conform to the world, by accepting this visible state as the whole of existence, and the affairs of this life as the whole business of life. He must look forward to the end of creation and take all the business of life in prospective. [A series of brilliant illustrations gave great clearness to the view which Mr. BEECHER here held up—showing the difference to be, that the worldly man makes his work and pleasure an *end*, while the Christian sees in them nothing but the merest *instrumentalities*.]

2. The Christian must not conform to the world in the emphasis put upon his passions, even in directions that are right. For vice means nothing but exaggeration. Every faculty is good; its results are good or evil, by *degree*, not by separate quality!

3. The Christian must mark his non-conformity to the world by bringing a higher class of motives to the same duties which other men attempt to perform by lower ones. The machinery of life may be operated by passions by middle class powers or by moral sentiment.

It may be said that all men are persevering to the same end, viz.: *their own development towards power and happiness.*

The lowest class seek it by physical things and reinspiration of passions. The next by greediness and avarice.

The next higher by mixed motives, in which in part selfishness and in part kindlier feelings, like the image of clay, iron and brass.

The highest are those who bring to the conduct of life only the highest motives. They believe that the moral sentiments, if men will patiently wait, are more prosperous than others. They move in larger circuits, and reap larger harvests.

Here then is the truth. While we are not to conform to the world in wrong-doing, yet—

The chief difference is to be in the *temper of the soul*—the inward motive.

At some length Mr. BEECHER proceeded to exhort his audience that they should be sheep of the true flock, eschewing evil, and walking in the path of righteousness. Ridiculing those who undertook to impose upon themselves and others by obeying the letter of the law and breaking its spirit, he wound up by setting forth in most eloquent terms his conception of the character of a perfect man, a true Christian, an accepted son of God.

In the evening it was deemed best by the Superintendent of Police to station about one hundred and fifty officers in and about the Church, but although the congregation was immense, reaching out in the street, there was no disturbance or attempt at annoyance.

The evening's sermon conveyed earnestly the doctrine of non-election, or rather the possibility of universal salvation, provided each and every man would strive honestly and with vigor to that end.

Sermon by Rev. J. P. Thompson.

INSTABILITY OF EARTHLY GOVERNMENTS, AND THE PERMANENCE OF THE DIVINE.

The opening services at the Tabernacle on Sunday evening, had reference to the advent of our Saviour. The house was well filled. The Christmas anthem, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings," was rendered by Mrs. ELLIOT with great effect, and sustained in the chorus by the choir.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON read for the lesson of the evening, the 11th chapter of the Prophecy of Isaiah, foretelling the glorious kingdom of the Messiah, and for his text selected the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 28th verse:

"Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably, with reverence and godly fear."

The stability of the Kingdom of Christ was the topic of the evening. He said, "The telegraph announced a day or two since that South Carolina had seceded from the Union. And so the Union is dissolved. There was no shaking of the earth by the threats of dissolution. The rivers still roll onward to the sea; the mountains stand; the coast is not sunken; the tide ebbs and flows. One star has vanished from our political constellation, but then night is bright above us, and the firmament is undimmed. Some astrologers predict that a new constellation is about to appear in the southern hemisphere; others that a comet threatens our orbit by its eccentricities; others that it is the season for the periodical shower of meteors, which at first look strange and threatening, but presently explode and fall in fragments to mingle with the common earth. But the Great Bear and the pointers hold steady by the pole; and the North Star still shines for commerce to steer by and fugitives to run by. God's order in the heavens and the earth remains unchanged—God's moral government, too, remains unchanged—principles of truth, of justice, of righteousness, of love, upon which He administers the affairs of this world, and shall administer until those principles shall everywhere prevail, and His kingdom come and will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Human Governments are but the accidents of man, of place, or of time. They have no absolute perfection, and no inherent perpetuity. Often they carry within themselves the seeds of their own dissolution. But *Government* is not a fiction nor a failure. Truth, Justice, Right, Holiness are not a failure; and through all the forms of human society, and all the changes of human Government, these foundation principles of God's government remain unmoved. That great scholar and Christian philosopher of Germany, the Chevalier BUNSEN, who has just been laid to his rest at Bonn, says in his philosophy of human history: "The noblest nations have ever believed in an immutable moral order of the world, constituted by divine wisdom, and regulating the doctrines of mankind. The truly philosophical historian *must* believe that there is an eternal order in the government of the world, to which all might and power are to become and do become subservient; that truth, justice, wisdom and moderation are sure to triumph; and that when the contrary appears to be the case, the fault lies in our mistaking the middle for the end. There must be a solution for every complication, as certainly as a dissonance cannot form the conclusion of a musical composition." "In other words," says BUNSEN, "the philosopher who will understand and interpret history, must believe that God, not the devil or his machine, lo *accident*, governs the world. No dominion ever so dreamed of eternity as did the Roman empire; but it hath been not only shaken, but broken to pieces, and scattered like chaff before the wind. No external opposition shall ever be able to shake or move this kingdom. The gates of hell shall not prevail against ...... In such times as these we need to reassure ourselves of the permanence and power of *ideas* based upon truth and equity. Sooner or later ideas rule the world—not edicts of Emperors, notwithstanding armies, not mob law, not brute force in any form, but ideas inter penetrating society, spreading from mind to mind till they demand supremacy. Many a hater of oppression has died a martyr to an idea, and that idea has come from his ashes to rule the very power that delivered him to the stake; that which the holders of unlawful power in this land and in all lands really fear is the *idea* of human rights and human freedom." The men who, two hundred and forty years ago, landed from the *Mayflower* at Plymouth Rock, were men of ideas, such as the rights of conscience and the equality of men before God. And there are tens of thousands at this day who will stand as they stood, martyrs for these ideas.

And now, while all is in commotion, while the whirlwind of revolution is sweeping over India and China, over Italy and portions of our own land, this kingdom stands firmer and more glorious than ever. God takes care of his people. His voice is heard, saying, "Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers and shut the doors about thee; hide thyself as it were for a little moment, until the indignation be overpast. For behold, the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity."

Rev. Dr. Osgood's Discourse.

TRUE CONDUCT IN STORMY TIMES.

At the Church of the Messiah, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preached to a large congregation from the following text:

"He answered and said unto them, When it is evening, ye say, it will be fair weather, for the sky is red; and in the morning, it will be foul weather today, for the sky is red and lowering. O, ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky, but can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

The reverend gentleman commenced his discourse by following the association of the text between the changes of the sky and the changes of the times, and then spoke of the fitfulness of human fortunes, feelings and characters. He illustrated the subject from the history of revolutions, and called weak men like JAMES STUART, and strong men like CROMWELL and NAPOLEON, revolutionary, the former by leaving the ship to drift upon the tide, and the latter by seizing the helm with a strong hand.

The first duty of the true man in troubled times is to use his *judgment*, especially in distinguishing between what is to be regarded as *fixed*—or not debatable, and what is *variable*—or to be questioned. Applying this distinction to good citizenship, the preacher declared it to be the duty of all to acquiesce in our Constitution and laws, respect our magistrates until they are replaced legally, and with one voice accept the President elect as lawfully chosen. If his characteristic opinions offend any, let them be considered as debatable and so treated in the proper quarter. The Doctor regarded the measure most exciting in the new President's platform as relating more to a question of jurisdiction than of abstract principles. It was the old question, how far power shall be centralized in Congress or left to the people. It was a great matter to decide, and we have plenty of time to decide it, and to settle the government of the territories.

The second point urged was the duty of keeping our *temper* by patience and courage, and a conciliatory spirit. Sympathy was given to the letter of Chief Justice SHAW and others, of Massachusetts, for their conciliatory tone and discrimination.

The last point insisted upon the importance of doing our *work* faithfully for ourselves and the nation. The New-England character was urged in connection with the anniversary, as a motive for efficiency and wisdom, and that in the spirit of FRANKLIN and ADAMS we may at once secure the unity and prosperity of the nation, and keep liberty uppermost. All reasonable conciliation is to be used, but not one iota to be yielded of true honor or justice—nothing to be done to take our Northern liberty from its rightful place on the page of free nations and progressive civilization.

— E. A. TURPIN, Esq., United States Minister to Venezuela, arrived at this port yesterday on board the brig *Thomas B. Watson.*

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

Meeting and Dinner at the Astor House.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

Remarks from Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and Others.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN M. BOTTS.

The annual meeting of the New-England Society was held at the Astor House, on Saturday morning, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected to the offices named:

President—Wm. M. Evarts, LL.D.
First Vice-President—Henry A. Hurlbut.
Second Vice-President—Charles A. Stetson.
Counselors—Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. Curtis Noyes, LL.D., Wm. N. Blakeman, M. D., S. N. Stebbins.
Assistant Counselors—Le Grand Lockwood, Edwin J. Brown, George S. Stephenson, Nathaniel Hayden, Simeon Draper, John W. Quincy, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Joseph H. Choate.
Treasurer—L. B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

Six o'clock was the time named for dining together, but the members, contrary to New-England custom, were behind the time, and it was nearly 7 o'clock before the knives and forks were in motion.

The tables were tastefully decorated—the one occupied by the President and guests was particularly so. Grace was said by Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and after the cloth had been removed the regular toasts were announced as follows:

1. The day we celebrate, and the memory of the men who gave it its renown.

"They little thought how clear a light,
With years, should gather round this day;
How love should keep their memories bright,
How wide a realm their sons should sway."

2. The President of the United States.

3. The Governor of the State of New-York.

4. The Mayor of the City of New-York.

5. The American Union—the great trust which we hold for succeeding ages. The love of it is still uppermost in the hearts of the people. This love of the whole people for the whole country will overwhelm all discontents and disaffections of all parts and of all parties, and declare, with a voice which all must hear and obey: "The Union must and shall be preserved."

6. The schools and the churches of New-England.

"For well she keeps her ancient stock,
The stubborn strength of Pilgrim Rock,
And still maintains with milder laws
And clearer light, the good old cause;

Nor heeds the skeptics' puny hands,
While near her school the church-spire stands;
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule,
While near the church-spire stands the school."

7. The courage and the constancy of our forefathers—the best inheritance of their children.

8. The wandering sons of New-England—they find a home on every continent, and on all the islands of the sea—may they everywhere be true to the steady virtues of the original stock, and keep the memory of their fathers green.

9. A Free Press—Like the morning sun, it fills the world each day anew with the gladsome light of liberty and knowledge.

10. Our Sister Societies—Sharing with us through the year in charitable labors, and welcome at its close to our annual festivities.

11. The Judiciary of the Union and of the States most in harmony with each other, and with the support of good government, when their principles of jurisprudence maintain with equal hand the authority of the law and the freedom of her citizens; for where there is no justice, there can be no liberty; and where there is no liberty, there can be no justice.

12. Woman—The light that cheered the progress of the pilgrims in every hour of trial and danger.

Mr. EVARTS, the President, in the course of his opening address, was particularly happy in his allusions to the Puritan fathers and their descendants. Referring to the condition of the Society, he said the number of members was nearly as large as it had ever been; the funds were unimpaired and the Association generally prosperous. In relation to the subscription which had been promised to raise a monument to those who died at Bunker Hill, he said he hoped members would continue to send such contributions as would enable them to accomplish that object. He never felt more confidence in the principles and spirit of their ancestors than now. It was two hundred and forty years since the first footstep was planted on Plymouth Rock, and that majestic power, which, with uninterrupted and unbroken career, had marched across the continent, until now the descendants of the Pilgrims look out seaward upon the setting sun as the Pilgrims did upon the rising sun. When the applause with which the last remark had subsided, he concluded by expressing the hope that the country would still remain strong and firm, and that the principles which had animated their forefathers would remain with the people still.

The first toast was responded to in song; the second with three cheers. When the third toast—"The President of the United States" was announced, it was received with cheers.

Mr. EVARTS then read a letter from President BUCHANAN in reply to an invitation to be present, regretting that official duties would prevent his attendance, and extending his best wishes to the members of the Association collectively and individually.

A letter was also read from the New-England Society of Montreal, greeting the association upon the return of another anniversary; and expressing the belief that the kindred ties that bound them together in amity and fellowship could never be broken; and also that the bond which had bound together the United States for eighty-four years, would still keep the unity of the States of the Republic firm and lasting. Both letters were received with applause.

When the next toast—"The American Union," was announced, Mr. EVARTS said the Society expected to have heard GOV. BANKS, of Massachusetts, and HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, in response, but those gentlemen were not present. Mr. STETSON then proposed three hearty cheers for the Union, and three times three were given.

The following is the letter received from Mr. BOTTS, in response to the invitation of the Society:

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 17, 1860.

DEAR SIR: When I answered your kind letter of invitation on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, to dine with the New-England Society on the 22d inst, I entertained strong hopes that it would be in my power to attend. Yesterday I received another letter from our friend, Mr. STETSON, renewing the invitation, and urging its acceptance, that we might commune together on the condition of the nation, but I cannot leave home, and deeply regret the necessity which compels me to decline it.

I feel that I have been singularly unfortunate in never having had it in my power to accept any one of the numerous invitations to these Pilgrim meetings, with which I have been honored: but necessity has no law, and I must submit. One thing that reconciles me to the disappointment is, that whilst our country is in its present distracted and diseased condition, I am in no mood, and have no heart for festivities of any sort.

You meet to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and to keep alive a grateful recollection of the toils, the hardships, the sufferings and sacrifices they endured, in behalf of the great blessings of the freedom of conscience and freedom of speech; which, through the mighty deeds of their descendants, *your Fathers*, aided by the no less gallant and holy works of *our Fathers*, were secured *to you* and *to us* as a common brotherhood, by the most perfect and unexceptionable system of government that the world has ever devised; a Government that has alike excited the wonder, the admiration and the hopes of the world. The more I look into that system, and the deeper I penetrate into all its profundity, the more I am struck with its wonderful perfection, and with the superior wisdom, sagacity and foresight displayed in its formation in every part. A system of government under which we have lived and prospered, as no people have ever lived and prospered before, and under which, with a proper spirit of philanthropy, courtesy, forbearance and mutual explanation, we could continue to live in the full enjoyment of advantages and blessings never before vouchsafed to man on earth.

And yet, gentlemen, as a *perfect and harmonious whole*, before you meet at the festive board, at the close of this week, this system will probably be no more; it will be numbered among the things that were, and that have passed away, to be seen and felt "*never no more*," perhaps "*forever*."

Before the sun shall have passed again over our continent, from the time at which I write, we shall probably be rent asunder; one State of the Union will have rudely and violently robbed our flag of one star. God in his mercy grant that it may stop at that. Even now, while I write at the dead hour of night, mischief-makers and conspirators are at work to tear down the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Letter from on Board the Niagara—The French Emigrant System—The English "Apprentices"—The Immense Profits of the Slave-trade—The Slaver Erie, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, AT SEA,
Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

After striding down along the Coast of Southern Africa, and, as we make our first plunge into the Indian Ocean, I desire to say a few words in reference to the Slave-trade, based upon reliable information I received while at San Paulo de Loando, from where my last letter was dated. It may not have entirely escaped the recollection of philanthropists of the Wilberforce school, even on the American side of the Atlantic, that some two years ago, the firm of MM. REGIS, of Marseilles, contracted with the French Government to enlist 30,000 black emigrants on the West Coast of Africa, and to convey them to the French possessions in Cayenne and to the West Indies. It may likewise be remembered that when the first vessel dispatched under this contract was boarded on the Coast, with a pennant at her mast-head and a French navy officer on her quarter-deck, employed in shipping the negroes for transportation, there arose a violent outcry in the English Parliament against what Lord BROUGHAM very justly designated "the Slave-trade in disguise." Urgent remonstrances at the same time were addressed to the Imperial Government, in view of inducing the Emperor to abolish the system of African emigration which had been so recently inaugurated. The Emperor thereupon referred the question to the Bureau of Administration for Algeria, at the time presided over by Prince NAPOLEON, and who shortly afterward reported unfavorably upon the plan which had gone into operation. It was upon this report that the English Secretary for Foreign affairs, if I mistake not, congratulated Parliament on the happy solution of the question; and he stated further that there was every reason for believing the contract of the Messieurs REGIS would be annuled, and the odious traffic under the guise of free emigration be put a stop to. It is fair to infer that, with this official announcement, backed as it was by the published report of Prince NAPOLEON, that the great body of the English people, as well as ourselves, concluded then, and have since perhaps very naturally supposed, that the matter had been definitely settled. But, on the contrary, this Imperial system of black colonization never ceased for one moment, and though MM. REGIS may not make so good a thing out of their contract, on account of the increased value of the black since the French Government entered with them into the market in competition with the regular negro traders, yet the trade still goes on, as I have the best authority for stating.

The French have three factories or stations now in full operation on the Coast—one in the Congo River, another in the Gaboon, and the third in Loango Bay. One of our officers informed me at Loando that some time in April last he visited the station in the Congo, where he was politely received by the French agent, and shown over the barracoons. The whole system of purchase, training and apprenticeship was also explained, and he saw the negroes go through the gymnastic exercises they had been taught, and who were about to be shipped away in a vessel then lying in the river. Now, we will assume that under this system, the French Government act in good faith, and contract with these emigrants or their chiefs to take them to Cayenne or elsewhere for a certain period—say ten years—and at the expiration of that term, to pay them down the amount of francs due for their labor, and then to bring the survivors—if any can be found—safely back to Africa. To make the matter look better, say for example, they are carried to the river Congo, or either of the stations from whence they embarked. Now, since these poor, ignorant, brutish wretches are brought in every instance from anywhere in the Bush, from five hundred miles to the very heart of the continent, with scores on scores of hostile tribes between them and their original homes, what would be their chances of reaching those homes? Does it not seem more than probable that before they had fairly lost sight of the sea coast, they would again be captured and either sold for the "middle passage," or again disposed of to their former French masters? But yet John Bull, with all his sturdy liberal philanthropy, scarcely makes any difference in the mode he adopts in this same negro business. His cruisers pounce down upon a vessel with a living black freight on board, and sends them for condemnation to Sierra Leone or St. Helena, where after the captors are paid £5 sterling head money, the blacks are shipped off to British colonies as apprentices, *without* pay. Has anybody ever seen or even heard of the first negro who ever came back to Africa; or if one did, has he ever passed safely through the country of his own man-stealing race and reached his desolate hut of a home in the far interior? I opine not; and the only difference I can perceive between the two systems, is that to the English the cost of every black rescued by their cruisers is computed by official returns to be £350, while MM. REGIS furnish their supplies—and a well selected physical article it is—at 250 francs a head.

The price now paid by the regular Cuban trader on the Coast is from $60 to $80 per negro, which being paid for in barter reduces the cost full 100 per cent.; and I was assured by a man in the business at Loando that the blacks would sell on an average, irrespective of age or sex, for $1,000 a piece the day they were landed in Cuba. Deduct expenses of every description and there remains at least 800 per cent. clear profit, while sugar and tobacco are still going up in the market, and the demand for slave labor constantly increasing. In fact, the only way to check or stifle this infernal inhuman traffic is to apply the moral garrotte to the throat of Spain, or else keep a cordon of lively steam gun boats around the islands where the markets exist.

There is now on board this frigate, a man shipped at London, who was the steward of the slave ship *Erie*, recently captured by the steamer *Mohican*. From this individual, who is a Dutchman, I have gathered the following particulars: The *Erie* was built at Southport, Connecticut, for a Swedish skipper, named KNUTZEN, who, after devoting three years in trading voyages, finally carried a cargo of coals to Havana, from Shields, when he sold his vessel to one WALSH, for $14,000. Most of the crew remained on board. The slave furniture was shipped at night and stood in boxes in the lower holds, and the ship sailed on the 11th of last April, under the command of a man calling himself Capt. GORDON, of Portland, and a Spanish skipper, the latter of whom died in Africa. On reaching the Congo, they passed up 180 miles from the mouth, where, after lying 51 days, they received on board their black cargo. My informant further declares that there was $40,000, in doubloons, secreted in a false bottom of the supercargo's trunk, which escaped the search which was made by the officers of the *Mohican* amongst the personal effects, and which trunk and money were afterwards landed at Loando on the arrival of the prisoners at that place. This money was taken in before leaving Havana, and was intended to pay off the officers and crew of the *Erie*, so soon as they sighted the island of Cuba on the return voyage; this being the contract made with the owners at Havana. The steward's share was to have been $5 a head for every slave alive in the vessel when in sight of Cuba, and *before* landing, while the remuneration to the crew was fixed at $3. At this figure, the steward would have pocketed about $2,500, and the sailors $1,500, to say nothing of a small venture the former had on hand, or to use his own words, "four as likely nigs as ever was clapped eyes on," and all purchased with an old silver watch with rusty wheels. The vessel and cargo were valued at a million of dollars; that is, by the sanguine owners on board, before the *Mohican* desired them, through the medium of a round shot, to heave to.

With respect to the colony at Monrovia. From the accounts we received from our own and the English officers on the station, and who can have no possible reason to misrepresent the state of affairs, the condition of the colony is by no means prosperous. All agreed in stating that persistent industry as applied to manual labor and agricultural pursuits is at a very low ebb, and what with the idleness and improvidence of the settlers, an unhealthy climate, and various other causes, Monrovia is only sustained in a half dying struggle by the aid and encouragement it receives from the Colonization Society of the United States.

At Loando we took on board 745 tons of coals, which was all the bunkers could possibly hold after the most careful stowage, and which is nearly 200 tons less than the amount stated to have been on board by the Naval Storekeeper at New-York before sailing. This, however, at a consumption of 33 tons a day, and as many revolutions of the screw per minute, gives us in a smooth sea about 7 knots speed per hour for 23 days. It was at this date we came down the West Coast to the Cape of Good Hope, passing it on the 27th ult., in 58 days from Sandy Hook. Indeed, during this entire Atlantic voyage, there has been no breeze or sea in which a staunch whale-boat could not have lived in perfect safety; and so far as the elements were concerned, we enjoyed the most favorable opportunities for steaming. Occasionally I stretch myself at full length on the spritsail netting—a sort of rope-yarn tray, spread out under the head booms to catch any loose forecastle men who may be flapped off the foot-ropes while stowing the jib—and watch the knife-like fore foot open the calm water for the broad, majestic hull which for more than 300 feet comes after. No spirl, breaking or banking of water along the clean, hollow bows, but merely a gentle hissing ripple, like the crushing of a film of ice as the glassy surface of the sea is divided for the huge displacement which is to follow. And once, when the engine was stopped to "key up," while the ship was making 7 knots, she held her way for 17 minutes, even while dragging the blades of the screw behind her. Since doubling the Cape we have had strong winds and heavy, confused seas; but yet the ship behaves grandly, carries her pivot battery as a bull would a fly on his horns, rolls without jerking or straining her frame, and, like a perfect sea boat as she is, cleaves through the waves without burying, and scarcely ever ships a bucket of brine over her rail. Altogether, she seems the most splendid model ever floated in salt water. Nevertheless, the *Niagara* cannot be called, in strict naval parlance, a man-of-war. To make her one, her present berth-deck—which the beams of are too high to permit the men to get in, or lash their hammocks conveniently—should be raised three feet, to give more hold space below; and since, owing to the construction of the ship, the walls of this deck could only be pierced for nine ports of a side, a full battery, of say 40 of Dahlgren's nine-inch guns, should be mounted on what now is the spar deck. Then, with another deck thrown over this, capable of sustaining three or four eleven-inch pivots, with low bulwarks, and an increased surface to the blades of the propeller, the ship would be by long odds, for fighting or running, the most formidable antagonist the naval world has ever seen.

TRUE BLUE.

The Philosophy of Disunion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the last twenty years I have watched closely the great contest going on in the United States between the rival principles of Free and Slave labor. Thrown into the vortex of this contest, I have seen the two systems brought face to face, and purchased a precious experience of the nature of both, as well as the principles and impulses which move the contending parties. During the present crisis, I have carefully read the expositions made by individuals on both sides; but I confess that I have nowhere found a true, thorough and dispassionate statement of the case as it now stands. Through your columns I desire to give my own views, as those of one, animated, indeed, by the Anti-Slavery sentiment, but still deeply sympathizing with the dangers and perplexities of my Southern brethren, and desiring to portray facts and infer consequences, in the light of history, of humanity, and of reason.

I shall consider the question under these heads, namely:

1. *The causes of the secession movement.*
2. *The remedy for the evil.*
3. *The consequences of disunion.*

I.

THE CAUSES OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

These are two fold, namely: The motives of the leaders, and the situation and convictions of the masses in the Slave States.

1. The moving impulse of the leaders, as developed by every circumstance, is *personal ambition*. This passion is modified and colored by tradition and success. South Carolina, where all disunion movements originated, was never deeply imbued with the spirit of Republicanism. Her politicians are the descendants of men devoted to the aristocratic forms of English government, and who brought with them the license, the irreligion and the tyrannical spirit of a vicious aristocracy in its worst days. During the struggle for independence, torryism there had its stronghold. Her leading families were divided between devotion to the old tyranny and ambition to found a new one. The State came into the Union reluctantly, and breathing insults and threats, she brought with her forms of government the least possible favoring democracy. Her politicians have never entertained feelings of affection for the Federal Union; they have simply sought to make it a means of personal and State aggrandizement and power. Always arrogant and exacting, they have ever been ready to accompany their demands with threats, and to darken their threats with treason. Reared amidst the barbarisms of Slavery, their virtues have been diminished and their vices aggravated by the exercise of unlimited power over a race of servile savages. A natural desire for domination has grown to that excess, that it can only be satisfied by the unquestioning submission of all wills. Foreseeing for years, the probable loss of power in the General Government, they have gradually nerved themselves and each other to the alternative of revolution, and the establishment of a despotism which shall be as absolute as that of the black Kings from whose jungles they bring their slaves.

2. The people of the Cotton States, on the other hand, are inspired by an ever-present and absorbing terror. Conscious of the elements of wrath which the institution of Slavery has generated in their midst, they are jealous of all influences tending to combine these elements into the fearful result of a servile conspiracy. The one dread that haunts the steps of the planter by day, and the horror that broods over his household by night, is *Insurrection!* So situated, the politicians have found it easy to play upon the fears and passions of a race by nature and habit governed more by impulse than reflection, and by a series of misrepresentations to persuade them that their brethren of the North cherish feelings of fanaticism and hatred, which would derive gratification from the horrors of a servile war. Surrounded by thousands of semi-barbarous slaves, all native Africans, or but slightly removed from a savage origin, they can easily, in the indications of suppressed and ill-conceived passions, read prophecies of vengeance which shall surpass the unrecited atrocities of an African triumph. Conscious that from such a fate, their wives and children are separated only by a glass wall, liable any moment to be shattered; ignorant of the true sentiment of the North, and ready in every shadow to see a John Brown, and in every breeze to hear the knell of doom, these people have fallen easy victims to the demagogues who play upon their fears, and have been aroused to a pitch of desperation which defies the restraints of prudence and of reason, and which has prepared them to face even the dangers of revolution, as a fancied sole alternative for those still more dreadful.

II.

THE REMEDY.

Clearly the remedy of the Christian, as that of the statesman, should be to instruct the erring and to punish the guilty.

Let, then, the Anti-Slavery North unite with those intelligent, conservative slaveholders who are not a party to this treason, and hasten to explain to the bewildered and deceived PEOPLE of the South the extent of the wrong which their selfish leaders have inflicted on both sections. Let all instrumentalities, official and private—the printing-press, the forum, the *salon*—be used to show that, however politicians may falsify the facts, the *people* of the North will still clasp the hands of those of the South as *brothers*; that they commiserate their situation, and are willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to alleviate its rigors; that so far from wishing to incite servile insurrection, they would by every means within their power avert a catastrophe so terrible; that they desire indeed to prevent the extension of an institution productive of such dreadful evils, but are willing to leave those whom it now curses to deal with it in their own way, and to observe to the letter all obligations imposed by the Federal Constitution.

Once let the people of the South *understand* the true sentiment of the North, and the collapse of the bubble will be more rapid than was its inflation. *The true safety of the South is in repose and calmness*; a spark may blow it to destruction. Let those facts and principles be understood, and the receding tide of public sentiment will leave the guilty pilots of disunion stranded upon the rocks toward which they have willfully sought to guide the ship of State.

And, while the olive branch—token of peace, and amity and love—is extended to our brethren, in a spirit of commiseration for their misfortunes, let the sword and the scales of justice measure out and execute even and exact punishment on those audacious criminals who have invoked the evil genius of treason, and who will never cease their machinations, till crushed out by the strong hand of power, directed by the spirit which created and which animates our Government.

III.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DISUNION.

If, however, the revolutionary movement shall be permitted to proceed, it does not seem difficult to foresee its extent and consequences.

The extent must, of necessity, be limited to the five or six Cotton States east of the Mississippi. In case of a division of the Union, the Northern Slave States must become border States; and, as border States, their position will be much better in the Union, protected by its guarantees, than beyond its limits, with a formal renunciation on their part of all its advantages. The more extreme Cotton States once out of the Union, all sectional warfare will cease. Relieved from the arrogant assumptions and mad schemes of Slavery propagandism, which have driven her into retaliatory legislation, and compelled her to the assertion of her rights and the defence of freedom, the North will scrupulously, *and to the letter*, fulfill every engagement required for the peace of the Slave States. The Fugitive Slave law will be made *less objectionble* and *more efficient*; Personal Liberty bills will seek only the protection of free persons, and not the nullification of Federal decrees. Virginia and Kentucky will be left to deal with Slavery in their own way. If made border States *outside* of the Union, on the contrary, the North will be restrained by no legal obligations, and her Anti Slavery sentiment, relieved from all constitutional check, will speedily result in a species of activity in slave property, which must be calculated to produce frequent collisions, and end, perhaps, in national conflict.

There is little doubt, that in the choice offered to Louisiana, she would remain with those whose commercial interests the Mississippi River has indissolubly connected with her own. In case, however, her politicians should succeed in controlling her public sentiment in favor of secession, no one conscious of the strength and character of the great Northwestern States, can suppose for a moment that their grasp will be loosed from the mouth of that great river which, with her tributaries and her valley, forms one of the chief sources of the wealth and power of the Union. Come what else may, Louisiana will be allowed to secede, and thus the tide of disunion must break upon her eastern boundary.

And what will be the consequences to the new nation? In either case the Cotton States will have for a time the same barrier as now against the escape of slaves; but this very fact will increase their perils. While the blacks will multiply at a fearful rate by importation and natural causes—all bold and intelligent spirits that chafe under the yoke of bondage will be compelled to indure the chagrin that feeds upon their souls, till time shall bring the inevitable *opportunity*, and the horrors of St. Domingo reappear in every blazing hamlet and pillaged mansion. Then, precipitated by the folly of traitors, will come the annihilation of Slavery, already foreseen (*vide Toombs' speech.*) in the future by themselves, and with it the Africanization of the Gulf States. A nation of negroes will own the soil which they now till for others, and the scheme of Mr. JEFFERSON, for the colonization of the slaves, will be realized upon our very threshold.

The remnants of the white race will be driven to find an asylum in the great embrace of the free North, while the unfailing compensations of Providence will consign their plantations and their cities to the enfranchised bondmen. Then, the great question which shall convulse the Cotton States, will be the proportions of power to be wielded respectively by the pure blacks and their pale brethren, whose blood has been diluted by admixture with that of their ancestral tyrants; and the struggle for sovereignty shall involve the issue, as to whether a Soulouque or a Jeffrard shall reign, where now a Yancey raves.

J. M. W.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The Chicago *Tribune* of Dec. 17 says: "The latest feature in this case is the issuing of a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge NORTON, at Joliet, and served on Mr. BURCH yesterday, commanding that the two children, MARY, aged eleven, and HARRIET, aged two and a-half, be brought before him forthwith, to await the order of the Court."

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1004, 5270, 1503, 1872, 378, 1996, 2012, 2018, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1586, 331, 738, 839, 1890, 1968, 801, 486, 1224, 1012, 1012½, 1878, 1363, 203, 74, 139, 1369, 1373, 1539, 1958, 390, 1992, 1972, 1084, 1725, 1337.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—The calendar will not be called again this term.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 336½, 55, 767, 961, 659, 619, 349, 687, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 882, 884, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 412, 438, 498, 162, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810, 878, 496, 382, 870, 672, 144, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The only business transacted in this Court on Saturday was the arraignment and pleading of two prisoners.

Alfred Buchanan, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Shancks, in Twelfth-street, was put to the bar and pleaded not guilty.

Xavier Hockreitter, indicted for the murder of Leonard Greylord, also pleaded not guilty.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of sentencing several prisoners.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court, on Saturday, the District-Attorney moved for an order requiring the Sheriff to draw a hundred Jurors for next term, in order that there might be enough for the purpose of trying causes in two concurrent parts of the Court.

The Recorder denied the motion on the ground that as the Supervisors had provided no place in which the extra part could hold a session, all the public rooms being at present occupied, it would be a needless expense to the County to have a double jury-roll summoned. With the present accommodation there could be but one part sitting at a time.

The following prisoners, who had been convicted, were then sentenced:

Heinzman, for petty larceny, six months to the Penitentiary.

Arthur Gigglesy, for receiving stolen goods, six months to the Penitentiary.

Charles F. Fisher, for receiving stolen goods, three years and four months in State Prison.

John Parker and Wellington Carnes, for forgery, five years and three months in State Prison.

Kiernohan, for felonious assault, sixty days in City Prison.

Francis Duffy, for felonious assault, sentence suspended.

Jacob Chatterton, for receiving stolen goods, two years and six months in State Prison.

Charles G. Thompson, for forgery, two years and three months in State Prison.

Motion was then made by Mr. Brady, counsel for Homer B. Hawkins, indicted nearly a year ago, for embezzlement from the Overland Mail Co., that the prisoner be discharged, on the ground that more than two terms had passed since the indictment, without his being brought to trial. The motion was opposed by Mr. Sedgwick for the people, and the Recorder reserved his decision, saying that he was now writing out an opinion on the statute, for discharging prisoners which together with his decision in this case would be filed with the clerk, before the first of January. He added that it was his opinion that the statute left it discretionary with the Court whether to discharge or not, on a motion brought when only two terms had passed, but that after the third term without trial, the statute was peremptory.

Various motions were then made for the discharge of prisoners, which were denied. Mr. Sedgwick then briefly addressed the Recorder on the occasion of his retiring from the criminal bench. In reply Recorder BARNARD said that his connection with the officers of the Court had been agreeable, and he regretted in that sense its termination. Notwithstanding his honesty of purpose, the public Press had from time to time made violent attacks on his course, and prisoners tried before him were often retried and resentenced by them. He could not have hoped to avoid this, had he wished so to do.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

Court of Special Sessions.

Justices KELLY, WELSH and BROWNELL disposed of a large Calendar on Saturday, as follows:

Of twenty-two persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, two were discharged at request of complainant, four had sentence suspended, five had a postponement granted, two were fined, and five were imprisoned.

Of forty-three persons charged with petty larceny, two were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, five were let off by request of complainant, seven had sentence suspended, eight were remanded, eighteen were imprisoned, and three were acquitted.

STEALING A BIBLE.

Charles P. Johnson, a fine looking young man pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a bible from a gentleman's pocket. He explained his act by saying that he was intoxicated at the time, and only did the thing for mischief. He didn't need the Bible, though the Court thought he needed its teachings. He states that he had been in several offices, and last had been fifteen months in the employ of a large grain house, which he named privately, but was unwilling to make it public. He never had been arrested before and didn't wish to call his friends to testify to his character, as he didn't want to disgrace them. He looked like a respectable young man, and his sentence of three months to the penitentiary excited much sympathy among the lookers on. At the intercession of Mr. BEALS, the Prisoners' Reform agent, the sentence was withdrawn, and the prisoner remanded, till Mr. B. could inquire into the truth of his story, and also in regard to his character.

A SON OF HAM CHARGED WITH THEFT OF HAM.

A colored man by the name of Kaga was next tried on a charge of having stolen a ham. The grocer from whom it was stolen testified to its loss, and subsequent recovery from the prisoner. The officer who made the search testified that the prisoner denied having any ham in his possession, though it was subsequently found in the fire-place. The prisoner introduced a witness who swore to having seen him purchase the ham the day before, and another witness swore that he lent him some money for the purpose of making the purchase. The ham had been bought very cheap, and the purchaser had been warned that this fact was suspicious; therefore when he heard the next day that a ham had been stolen, he concealed it in the fire-place. He was in very destitute circumstances, and, as well as his wife, in need of food. The Court found him guilty and sent him one month to the Penitentiary.

Lingual Difference—English vs. French.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Moses Meyer vs. *John H. Livermore.*—This is an action to dissolve a partnership, and came up on a motion for an injunction and receiver.

It appears that the plaintiff and defendant were partners and did business for some time together, jointly owning a stock of goods, &c.; that by a voluntary agreement they dissolved their partnership relations and made a settlement between themselves.

But the plaintiff now charges, that during the partnership, the defendant secretly removed, from time to time, portions of the goods and stocked with them another store, then took an account of stock in the old store, and made the settlement with the plaintiff on that basis.

The defendant denies these facts, and sets up in support of his position a receipt in full, said to have been made by the plaintiff at the settlement of their affairs.

The plaintiff in reply sets up that he only signed a receipt written in French, which, instead of reading "in full," read "on account;" that said receipt was written in the middle of the page, at the request of the defendant, in order, as he said, that he might make a translation of it at the bottom to show to those of his creditors who could not read French; that afterwards the defendant did not make a correct translation of it, but wrote a receipt "in full" over and as part of the French receipt.

It appears that the plaintiff had taken the testimony of the clerk of the firm under an order of the Court; and the Court ordered the case to stand over until today to give the defendant an opportunity to answer this new matter.

A. O. Salter and Wm. W. Niles for plaintiff; J. C. Howland for defendant.

An Alternative—Matrimony or Money.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Louisa Zimmer vs. *Wm. Parker.*—This was an action by a servant girl to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, on the part of the defendant, who is a liquor-dealer in Greenwich-street.

The plaintiff avers that she went into the defendant's service in April, 1858, and that after some preliminary moves on the part of the defendant, which were jealously regarded by herself, she was seduced by him under promise of marriage. The defendant subsequently declined to perform the contract, giving as his excuse that he had a wife and two children in Ireland. The result of the intercourse of the parties, as averred by the plaintiff, was the birth of a child, of which the defendant is the father.

This action was brought to recover in money an amount equal to the personal value of the defendant, considered as a husband.

The plaintiff making out her case upon the trial, the Court charged the jury that so far as this promise of marriage was concerned, it mattered not whether defendant had a wife and family in Ireland or otherwise.

The jury arrived at the conclusion that the plaintiff had suffered damage to the extent of $1,000, and gave her a verdict for that sum.

Chauncy Shaffer for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendant.

Orders of Reference—Are they Appealable?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Hoffman, Woodruff, Moncrief, Robertson and White.

State Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Mettler et al.*—This cause was referred by consent of parties. The cause was tried before a Referee in 1854, and decided in favor of the plaintiff. An appeal from his decision was taken to the General Term of this Court and reversed. It was then sent back to him for a new trial, and under the decision of the Court he found for the defendants. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision eventually, and the plaintiffs now appeal from the order of the Special Term, referring the case. The respondents move to dismiss this appeal, on the ground that such an order is not appealable, and in support of the motion counsel cites section 349 of the Code; Perry *vs.* Moore, 2 E D. Smith, 32; 3 Code R., 221. Decision reserved.

Edgar S. Van Winkle for appellants; Wm. Curtis Noyes for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Mills* vs. *Garrison*—Memoranda for counsel.

Odell vs. *Simmons*, *White* vs. *Comstock et al.*, *Lowenstein* vs. *Strathcim et al.*, *Willoughby* vs. *Clark et al.*; cases settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hoffman, Woodruff, Moncrief, Robertson and White, Justices.

Alger vs. *Raymond, Administratrix et al.*—Judgment of Referee affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Herring et al.* vs. *Conant et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs and extra allowance.

Beebe vs. *Garvey et al.*—Motion granted on conditions.

Folsom vs. *Surart.*—Motion granted.

Steel vs. *Van Pelt.*—Leave to amend granted.

Therapau vs. *Melville.*—Order of reference to E. P. Cowles.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Hoffman et al. vs. *Hay et al.*—The case comes within the provisions of section 122 of the Code, and defendants are entitled to the relief asked.

Before Judge White.

Skelly vs. *Cooper.*—Motion denied, without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Brown et al. vs. *Van Cullen et al.*—Motion to strike out part of second defence denied, with costs.

Maryatt vs. *Harrington et al.*—Motion granted, with costs.

Tuttle vs. *Pratt.*—A non-bailable attachment to issue, returnable in four days.

Holland vs. *Squier.*—Order settled.

Place et al. vs. *McIlvain.*—Case resettled.

Keeler vs. *Mattison.*—Case settled.

Winneberg vs. *Prager.*—Bail reduced to $1,500.

Carter vs. *Churchill et al.*—Case settled.

Before Judge Brady.

Sterling vs. *Horn.*—Motion for attachment denied, with costs. Motion for satisfaction granted, with costs.

Stern vs. *Neill.*—Sheriff's fees ordered to be paid.

Police Reports.

SINGULAR REPOSITORY FOR TREASURE.

Mrs. Jane Sparks, a widow, residing at No. 645 Greenwich-st., presented herself at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Saturday, and acknowledged herself the unfortunate loser of $1,500 in bank notes, adding her suspicion that Mary Moran, her maid of all work had stolen the money. The fair complainant was told by Justice DUSENBERRY to make an affidavit of the circumstances connected with the loss, and if her suspicions against Miss Moran seemed well-founded, a warrant should be issued for her arrest. With many blushes, much hesitation, and becoming modesty, the widow confessed to a weakness she had of concealing her money in out-of-the-way places, with the object of securing it from thieves. In the instance under consideration the missing bank notes—being a $1,000 and $500 bill on the Chemical Bank, this City—had been sewed fast by her own hand to the innermost of all the garments that she wore, where it remained for days untouched by the light fingers of dexterous pickpockets. Finally, however, that quality which the widow had been taught was next to godliness demanded that the garment should be placed in the hands of the laundress, and it was thrown carelessly into the clothes basket, without a thought having been given to the removal of the money. When next the complainant saw the linen it was drily flaunting upon a line in the yard, and as soon as she had seen it, her carelessness flashed upon her mind. An examination showed, however, that both bank notes were missing, and as Mary was the only person who had handled the garment suspicion naturally attached to her. The magistrate thought there was ground for the suspicion, and issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, who was held for trial, notwithstanding her protestations of innocence.

INFAMOUS TRICK UPON A TRAVELER.

Joseph Perry, keeper of a bar-room at No. 51 Lispenard-street, was arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY on Saturday, charged by Ellen Donovan, a young woman of sixteen years, with having abducted her from Boston, Mass., under the following circumstances. One day last week she met the accused at the railroad dépôt in Boston, and he introduced himself to her while they awaited the starting of the cars. Having learned from the unsuspecting girl that she had been working in one of the Lowell factories, and was on her way to Nashua, New-Hampshire, to visit her parents, Perry represented to her that he was traveling in the same direction and offered to take her in charge. She assented, but the deceiver placed her on the train bound to New-York, and she was half way to the City before she discovered the cheat. When they arrived here, Perry conducted his intended victim to his house in Lispenard-street, where he endeavored to overcome her virtue, but she was proof against his wiles, and finally he turned her into the street, telling her to get home as best she could. Miss Donovan called at the Eighth Ward Police Station and related her grievances to Capt. Helme, who caused Perry's arrest, and the magistrate committed him to prison for trial, not alone on the charge of abduction, but also for keeping a disorderly house. The young woman will be returned to her friends.

SINGULAR FRAUD UPON A BANK.

A man named Michael Cain was taken before Justice CONNOLLY on Friday on a charge of having defrauded the Bleecker-street Savings Bank of $100 under the following circumstances: On the 15th of November last Christian Springweiler, one of the depositors at the institution, desired to draw $100, and with that object in view had left his account-book with the Cashier. When the latter called Springweiler's name Cain stepped up, representing himself as that individual, and received the money. He went away, the fraud not having been detected for an hour or two afterwards, and from that time until Friday Cain eluded the police. He was committed for examination.

A VERY HEAVY ROBBERY.

A few nights since the office of Hines & Stagman, kindling-wood dealers, in Thirtieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was visited by burglars, who carried away about $58, most of which was in copper coin. Suspicion pointed to a boy named John Stacey, who was on Friday arrested, when he made a confession, implicating John W. Bane, a Philadelphia printer, as the perpetrator of the burglary. Bane was also arrested, and both prisoners having been taken before Justice CONNOLLY, the printer was committed for trial, and the lad was detained as a witness in the case.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 22.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	78½	105	American E. Bank	90
4,000	do	79	10	Penn. Coal Co.	75
5,000	Virginia State 6s	79	150	Harlem Railroad	14⅛
5,000	N.Carolina St.6s	79½	425	do	14⅛
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	70	100	Har. R. Pref. b30	35⅜
15,000	do	70⅜	600	do	35⅛
1,000	California St. 7s	88	300	do b30	35⅜
2,000	do	88⅛	200	Reading Railroad	34⅛
9,000	Erie 2d M. B.	95	100	do b60	37⅛
2,000	E R. 3d M. B. '83	86	100	do s10	36⅜
2,000	Erie R. 5th M. B	77	125	Mich. Central R.	50
2,000	Erie R. Bs. '75	60	50	do	49⅜
5,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '62	60	50	do	49⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M. A. B.	78	50	do	49⅛
1,000	Hud. Riv.3dM.B.	82	200	M.So.& N. Ia. R.	14⅛
3,000	Har. 1st M. Bs.	94	50	do b4	14⅛
2,000	Mich.Cen.8₩c.1st M.Sg. Fd. C. Bs.	95	350	do	14⅛
			725	do	14
1,000	Mich.So.1st M.B.	77½	25	M. S. & N.Ia.G.Stk.	31
9,000	Mich.So.2d M. B.	50	100	do b10	32
1,000	Mich. So Sg.F.B.	70	150	do	32
1,000	Ch.&N. ₩ S.F.B.	75	100	do	32⅛
1,000	Chi.&N.W.2d M.	17	200	do	32⅛
4,000	Han.&St.J. R b.	57⅛	250	do s10	33⅛
1,000	do	58	150	do s10	32⅛
2,000	L.Er.&W.1M.bs.	60	100	do b5	33⅛
11,000	C.B.&Q R.8pc.b.	90	100	Panama Railroad	121
21	Continental Bank	90	250	Ill. Cen. R. scrip c	67⅛
21	Del.& H. Canal Co.	83	100	do b10	67⅛
10	do	83½	100	do	67⅛
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	82	10	do	67⅛
200	do	81⅛	50	do snwk	67
322	N.Y. Cen. Railroad	76	100	do s10	66⅜
250	do	76⅛	100	do s15	66⅜
100	do s25	76	10	Cleve., C. & C. R.	93
620	do	76⅛	100	do	92⅛
200	do s25	75⅜	50	Cl. & Pittsburgh R.	9
100	do s10	76	50	Galena & Chic. R. c	64
250	do	76⅛	139	do opg	64⅜
166	Erie Railroad c	36	380	do opg	64⅜
100	do c	37	100	do b30	64⅛
200	do c	37⅛	150	do opg	65
200	do s25	38	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	29⅛
200	do s30	34⅛	200	do	29⅛
150	do s10	36	350	do	28⅜
200	do s10	37	520	do	28
25	do	37⅛	300	Chic. & R. Is. R.	51
50	do s5	37⅛	100	do s10	51
310	do c	38	50	do	51⅛
50	do c	38⅛	150	do s10	51⅛
30	Hudson River R.	45	200	do	51⅛
25	do	44	200	do	51⅛
100	do s5	44⅛	68	Chic.Bur.&Quin. R.	64
50	do	44⅛	10	New-Jersey R.	124

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	95	50	N.Y. Central R.	75¾
5,000	U.S. 5s,'71, Regst	89	50	do s30	75
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	78½	200	do b30	75½
7,000	do	78	50	do s20	75
20,000	Missouri St 6s	70	200	do	75½
5,000	do s30	69	160	do	75½
50,000	N Carolina St.6s	79½	150	do	75¾
3,000	L E.&W.1stMtBs	60	75	Chic. & R Isl. R.	52
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	91	25	do	51⅞
5	Bank of America	105	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
75	Merchants' Bank	99	150	do	14½
100	National Bank	93	250	do	14¾
50	Del.&Hud.Cn'l.Co.	83	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	32
50	Canton Company	15	100	do s30	31½
158	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	82	50	do	32⅛
10	do	82¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾
50	do	81¾	165	do	66
125	Erie Railroad	38	50	do s16	65½
200	do	36½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b10	29
50	do s30	34	200	do s10	29
100	Hudson Riv. R.	43½	300	do s10	29¼
50	do b30	43½	100	do	29¾
50	do	43½	500	do	29½
250	Gal. & Chi. R. opg	64½	100	do	30
100	Mich. Central R.	49	200	do s10	30
100	do	49½	200	do	30½
100	do s10	49½			

MONDAY, December 24—A.M.

The Export Trade and Money affairs of the past week present a very decided improvement, amounting on the former to $1,500,000 in the values cleared, and a further advance of 10 per cent on the prices current on the Corn Exchange, making at least 20 per cent rise in the fortnight from the extreme depression, which adds about *two millions dollars* to the value of the stocks of Flour and Grain now in store and on ship-board not yet cleared. The importance of this gain is much excelled by the bearing which the rise in prices here, and the continued good news from the English Markets, have upon the reserved supplies in the West, which were almost immovable during the extreme depression of the crisis, but ought now, to a considerable extent, come forward by rail, at least in the shape of Flour. Present prices, too, will probably induce a large amount of Wheat, in the same way. A corresponding advance has taken place in Cotton, on the spot, and about 5@8 ₩ cent. in the Southern ports, from which 99,000 bales were sent to Europe last week. The decreased value of Money on mercantile negotiations, outside of Bank, is equal to 2@3 ₩ cent. per annum, and the increased rate of Exchange drawn against Domestic Produce from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. The improved facilities of negotiation have been especially welcome to the merchant and private banker. And this improvement is assured by the receipt during the week of $4,944,500 in Foreign Gold from England, France and Cuba, as follows:

By steamship *Europa*	$540,000
Steamship *Etna*	330,000
Steamship *Atlantic*	850,000
Steamship *Persia*	3,100,000
Steamship *Borussia*	17,500
Havana steamer	107,000
Together	$4,944,500

With $1,220,000 from California and $638,000 from Europe, already advised by telegraph, to arrive early this week. The Gold from Europe comes principally in English Sovereigns, the disposition of which, for active use in and between the Banks, is attended with some difficulty, and with the previous ample stock of specie in Bank, no haste is shown to deposit the English Coin. About $500,000 or £100,000 in Sovereigns, were imported for account of two of the Canada Banks, by which an early exchange of American Gold, now abundant in Canada, will probably be made. It is also likely that further exchanges will be made through Canada, where the English Coin is wanted, and American is held in excess. By an act of Congress, passed in 1853, the currency of Foreign Gold Coins, as a legal at tender mint weight or value was repealed, and a recoinage charge of ½ ₩ cent. into American Coin established. This regulation operates badly, at present, but it is expected that the difficulty will be overcome either by the early restoration of the former law on the subject, or some temporary regulation by the Associated Banks through the Clearing house. The objection to the latter seems to be the already reduced stock of large American Coin held by the Association to answer the demands from the interior by express. As a considerable amount of gold has gone to the South (about $100,000 a day,) and only partial deposits of the Foreign receipts have yet been made, we look for no very large addition to the Bank Average of Specie to be made up this afternoon. The succeeding Average will be a much higher one, from present appearances. The Treasury Department offers for $5,000,000, to be accepted on Friday next on the Bills of the Government, having one year to run, on the lowest rates of interest, *without limitation*, the Money to be deposited in five days with the Sub-Treasurer. The competition among bidders will be on the rates of interest, do fractional rate other than halves and quarters ₩ cent., to be considered. The present value of Money in the open market is 6@7 ₩ cent. on demand loans, and 10@12 ₩ cent. on the very best class of double-name mercantile paper. At Bank the uniform rate is 7 ₩ cent., which the State of New-York offers to pay on $1,200,000 Canal Loan to be awarded at Albany on Wednesday next on certificates of stock having three and a half years to run. As this State has never failed to pay off its Public Stock at the earliest day expressed on its face, (taking no advantage of the provision, "at the option of the State, on or after" a given date, as now availed of by the great State of Ohio,) the probability is the present loan will be readily taken at 7 ₩ cent. If it should not be, the Canal Auditor will pay off the maturing loan on 1st January in any event. It is due to the high credit of the State to remind money-lenders and private investors in the Public Stocks that New-York paid off her maturing loans in the crisis of 1837 in specie, at a sacrifice of 12@15 ₩ cent. for the exchange of the then paper currency of the State for gold and silver. The Foreign Exchange closed on Saturday at 104½@105 on London for bankers', and 102₩103½ for merchant bills.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods figures in our last paper amount to $3,039,318, against $4,634,808, the same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $3,562,452, against $2,112,863 the corresponding week last season. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $2,939,301, against $2,563,639, at the close of the previous week. The receipts into the office on Saturday, include about $400,000 on account of the Public Loan of Oct. 22, the last installment on which was extended to 22d December. The defaults on the Ten millions awarded on 22d October, amount in this City, as far as known, to about $1,200,000. It is probable that other defaults have occurred, and that a full list will be published by authority of the Department at Washington.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year 1860, which we made up and published a few weeks ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amounted to

	$214,228,000
Add three weeks in December	8,892,971
Total to date	$223,120,971
Against same time in 1859	234,981,599
Decrease to date	$11,860,628

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported,) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1

	[illegible]
Add three weeks in December	[illegible]
Total to date	$99,762,486
Against same time in 1859	65,891,873
Increase to date	$33,870,613

The same tables (with an error in the footing corrected,) make the Export of Specie from

New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1	$41,982,000
Add since 1st December	90,000
Total to date	$42,072,000
Against same time last year	70,320,000
Decrease this year	$28,248,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	90@91
New-York Central	72¾@76¾@74¾@76¾@75¾
New-York and Erie	27@38¾@36¾
Reading	32¾@36
Rock Island	46@51¾@52¾
Michigan Guaranteed	26@32¾
Michigan Southern	12¾@14¾
Michigan Central	45¾@49¾
Toledo	23¾@31@30¾
Galena	61@65@63@64¾
Illinois Central	58¾@68¾@67
Panama	113@121@119¾
Pacific Mail	78¾@83@81¾
Missouris	64@70¾@69¾
Virginias	74@77¾
Tennessees	71@78@77¾
Illinois Central Bonds	86¾@89¾@88¾
Hudson River	38¾@45@43¾
Harlem Preferred	31¾@35¾@35¾
Burlington and Quincy	63¾@64@63
Harlem Common	13¾@14¾

The Stock Exchange dealings of the week were marked by less panic feeling than during any week of the present political and financial crisis. There was improved confidence in Money and Trade affairs, and less alarm about the final issue of the sectional questions which divide the North and South. Even the parchment ordinance of South Carolina, withdrawing the State from the Union, which was made public on Friday morning, failed to produce more than a momentary sensation, and the conclusion generally arrived at, on the Stock Exchange and in banking circles was, that while this step increases the immediate necessity for mutual compromise and conciliation for the redress of all grievances, and the settlement of the Slavery agitation between the Northern and Southern States, within the Union, it also disembarrasses the honest and truly national efforts to be made at Washington to this desirable end. One or two dispatches late on Saturday were calculated to raise a doubt as to the readiness of the Republican leaders in Congress to meet the question in season to prevent the separate withdrawal of several of the other Southern States on the meeting of their respective Conventions the second week in January. As these and other similar dispatches, however, are mere expressions of private belief, rather than a record of ascertained fact, their influence on the market, after so long a season of agitation and anxiety, is less decided than the momentous nature of the question would imply. And such as it is, is counteracted by the English market news, which continues to come especially encouraging for Western Grain, and the ease in Money at home. Another support to prices, of a sympathetic rather than intrinsic nature, is found in the rapid rise of *ten per cent.* in a few days, in the shares of the New-York and Erie and Illinois Central Roads, growing out of the heavy withdrawals of these Stocks for the London market. This reaction against the large *short* interest is made the more sudden, and the loss severer, by the fact that the heaviest rise followed the execution of the English orders by the *Atlantic* and *Persia*, on three-day options to the sellers, who relied upon a better supply of certificates than was found to be within their control. Thus the last orders in Erie were filled at the early Board on Friday at 31 ₩ cent., and the cash stock immediately rose to 34 in the afternoon, and 38½ on Saturday, on the fact transpiring that a large block of stock realized upon by a leading holder earlier in the week, had already been withdrawn from the Street and sent abroad. The circumstance that the principal sales of this party were made on the arrival of the *Atlantic's* mail on Wednesday, to Brokers who usually execute the English orders, appears to have been either overlooked or disbelieved, and the consequence was an involuntary *corner* in the cash stock to answer the orders by the *Persia*. The recent *short* sales on Illinois Central at from 52 to 58 were equally unfortunate, though not altogether from similar causes. And following these transactions, if not induced by them, a *Bull* movement seems to have been inaugurated in the shares of the Cleveland and Toledo, Rock Island and Michigan Southern roads, which have gone up from 6 to 7 ₩ cent. on the closing prices week before last, and also in the Preference shares of the Harlem Company. The advance in New-York Central for the week is from 3 to 4 ₩ cent, but without any particular movement or combination on the stock, which continues to be rather the barometer of the general market than the special object of attack or support just now. The State Securities have also improved 3 to 5 ₩ cent., and the leading Railway mortgages in like proportion, the general market closing firm on Saturday. The Tennessee interest due on the Public Debt on 1st January, is already with the Merchants' Bank, and the telegraph advises from Richmond that the gold is on the way to the Bank of the State of New-York for the payment of the Virginia interest. The Missouri and Illinois interest will also come forward this week, and principally in gold, so far as Illinois is concerned.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of Saturday, in an article on encouraging prospects, says:

"There seems to be a decidedly better feeling throughout the business community; people are disposed to look more cheerfully upon the present condition of things. That the great mass of our people do not feel that apprehension which political leaders would fain create for their own ends is seen, in the fact that our local trade is good. Nor is it confined to the city,—all through the manufacturing towns in this State, there is a buoyant feeling. The fact that many manufacturers have reduced their working time one-third and one-fourth, must not be taken as proof that a permanent disorganization of trade is apprehended; their policy is simply to avoid the errors of 1857, and not keep up stocks in excess of demand. Consequently, in such large places as Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester, money moves freely with the operatives, and many of our jobbers who do an exclusive New-England trade are very busy. There are exceptions, but the result is from different causes. In the city of Worcester, there is a great falling off in work among the mechanics; this is owing to the fact that the main outlet for their work was through the South, and it would be asking too much of a good thing to expect that under existing circumstances this trade would be flourishing. Operatives in the shoe manufacturing towns are suffering, but the present political differences are not the cause,—they may be the last straw that breaks the camel's back, but the whole system of shoe manufacturing has been rotten for years, and whatever party should come into power, would not obviate the matter."

NEW-YORK AND ERIE ROAD—SEPT. 30, 1860.

	1860. Traffic.	1860. Expenses.	1859. Traffic.	1859. Expenses.
October	$473,775	$262,179	$457,924	$308,843
November	499,427	279,221	446,101	295,601
December	409,131	307,124	383,426	280,420
January	336,391	241,869	309,250	242,028
February	303,279	223,172	300,999	195,857
March	426,470	239,236	372,287	216,299
April	462,816	286,366	374,476	234,457
May	419,991	279,603	346,612	261,864
June	401,560	282,140	330,766	266,662
July	371,266	291,517	319,955	237,791
August	477,883	306,424	378,555	258,885
September	598,341	354,664	462,797	277,242
Total	$5,180,321	$3,352,916	$4,482,149	$3,043,169

Pro Rata of Expenses to Traffic, 1860		64½ ₱ cent.
Pro Rata of Expenses to Traffic, 1859		69 ₱ cent.
Net earnings, fiscal year 1860		$1,827,405
Less minor items not in table		8,048
Balance		$1,819,357
Against—		
Rents of connecting roads	$138,400	
Interest on $19,691,500 mortgages	1,370 139	
Interest on $6,660,500 common bonds	466,235—	1,974,774
Interest Deficiency of year		$155,417
Net earnings, fiscal year 1859		$1,438,980
Less minor items not in table		34,143
Balance		$1,404,837
Against—		
Mortgage Interest	$1,176 484	
Common Interest	607,244	
Rents of connecting roads	131,696—	1,915 424
Interest Deficiency of year 1859		$510,587
Same Deficiency of year 1860		155,417
Actual improvement in 1860		$355,170

We have compiled the foregoing comparative results from the annual exhibit for the fiscal year 1860, just completed at the office of the Company, and for an early copy of which we are indebted to Mr. N. MARSH, the Receiver-General Taking 1859 as an exceptional year in the traffic and financial difficulties of the Company, and going back to 1858, when the gross traffic was almost identical with 1860, though $1,209,000 below the best year of the Company, (1856,) we make the following additional comparison:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Traffic	$5,151,616	$4,482,149	$5,180,321
Expenses and rents	4,065,041	3,209,008	3,499,364
Net income	$1,086,575	$1,273,141	$1,680,957
Interest charge	1,767,911	1,783,728	1,836,374
Deficiency	$681,336	$510,587	$155,417

The annual exhibit of the New-York and Erie Company is accompanied by a memorandum of the Receiver's Cash account to 30th of September, as follows:

Receipts from all sources for 13½ months		$7,286,733
Payments on arrearages to Aug. 16, 1859:		
Labor performed and supplies furnished, previous to Aug. 16, 1859	$535,444	
Ticket balances	11,495	
Rent of Railroads	44,549	
Old Acceptances—Post-office certificates pledged	44,000	
On judgment rendered before the appointment of Receiver	96,020	
Taxes State of Pennsylvania, year '58	10,000	
Total on arrearages	$741,510	
Labor and supplies incurred since Aug. 16, 1859	3,488 529	
Taxes incurred since Aug. 16, 1859	65,920	
Railroad iron used in repairs of road since Aug. 16, 1859, 10,077 tons	354 856	
Ticket balances since Aug. 16, 1859	84,385	
Charges on freight since Aug. 16, 1859	1,047,314	
Construction work since Aug. 16, 1859	241,053	
Rent of railroads since Aug. 16, 1859	142 217	
Long Dock Company for interest	97,835	
Expenses of foreclosing Mortgages	52,119	
Interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds*	696,920—	6 990,963
Balance of cash on hand		$296,070

* One year's interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $420,000, was paid in October, 1860.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS closing rates for Currency and Exchange to-day:

New-York, New-England and East Jersey	⅜@ —
Philadelphia and West Jersey	2 @
Baltimore, Int. Pennsylvania and Maryland	3¼@ 3½
Ohio and Indiana State Banks	1¾@
South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	6 @ 8
North Carolina and Virginia	7 @10
Tennessee	9 @ —
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	11 @
Free Indiana	4 @
Louisiana	1½@
Mobile	3 @
Canada and Michigan	2 @
Drafts and checks on Philadelphia	1¾@ —
Drafts and checks on Baltimore	2¾@ —
Drafts and checks on Boston	⅛@ —
Drafts and checks on Chicago	10½@ —
Drafts and checks on St. Louis	10½@ —
Drafts and checks on Detroit	2½@ —
Drafts and checks on New-Orleans	1 @ —
Drafts and checks on Cincinnati	1¼@ —

The following is the usual weekly summary of the imports of Dry Goods omitted, except as to total, in Saturday's paper:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	521	$185,203	607	$192,088	45	$15,674
Mf. of Cot'n	665	83,091	2,545	422,153	69	13,685
Mf. of Silk	208	181,400	205	226,873	7	6,291
Mf. of Flax	124	21,863	1,204	195,169	62	13,599
Miscellan's	147	47,429	2,883	55,208	334	6,745
Total	1,665	$519,006	7,444	$1,090,891	517	$55,994
		1,090,891				519,006
Total entered		$1,609,897	Total marketed			$575,000

The Mariner's Savings Bank advertises a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum, to be paid Jan. 20, on all deposits under $500, and at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. on larger sums.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 47 pkgs. Ashes, 1,544 bbls. Flour, 209 bbls. Corn Meal, 312 bushels Wheat, 1,492 bushels Corn, 13,073 bushels Oats, 776 pkgs. Provisions, and 454 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request, at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 825 bbls., including 633 bbls. Pots, and 192 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American yellow has been in demand at 29c.@30c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand continues quite limited, and prices are unsettled. Stocks are ample, but production having been materially restricted, the current additions to the available supply are unimportant. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "We believe the Shoe-trade is the only one about which nothing encouraging can be said, either of its prospects or its internal condition. In some of the largest houses the appearance of a customer is a thing unknown. We have elsewhere alluded to the fact that the political difficulties have not brought about the disastrous results in the Shoe manufacturing towns; though the political prophets of evil roll this fact as a sweet morsel under their tongues. The distress in these places is the legitimate consequence of a disregard to all sound advice given months ago, with an almost prophetic prescience of what would happen if something like a revolution in the system of manufacturing did not take place. The system has been rotten for years. Manufacturers have sprung up like mushrooms; capital without practical knowledge has been rushing into the business as though the business could never be exhausted. The mill has been constantly grinding, when stock was to be had only at ruinously high prices, and goods have been sold at ruinously low prices. Workmen hung round the manufacturers like a hungry dog round a dry bone, when labor has been plenty in other directions, and they are now begging for stock to work up at 11c. a piece, for which, in ordinary times, they could command 15c. We stated last week that if the manufacturers were to reduce their work three-fourths, there would be a stock on hand sufficient for a year's supply. The stock of manufactured goods has not been so large for many years, and this in the very face of an extraordinary poor prospect for trade."

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, including Java at 16c.@16½c., Maracaibo at 13¾c.@11½c., Rio at 10½c.@13c., and St. Domingo at 11¼c.@11½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at decidedly firmer prices, including Middling Uplands at 10¾c.@11c., closing at 11c.; and do. Gulfs at 11½c.@11¼c., closing at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SOUTHERN FLOUR—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, and has advanced 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The advance in prices, however, tends to check sales. The reported transactions add up 12,300 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 90@$5 05; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 15@5 35; superfine Western at $4 90@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 05
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 40 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 15@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is more sought after, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 ₱ bbl.; sales 520 bbls. Rye Flour is in request at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal attracts more attention at $3 10@$3 15 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of wheat claim an advance of 3c.@5c. per bushel, which buyers are reluctant to pay, and only a limited business has been transacted. We have heard of sales of only 58,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 38; Red do., at $1 27@$1 30; Amber and Wisconsin on private terms; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 23; Northwestern Club, at $1 18; No. 1 Chicago Spring, part at $1 15, and White Southern at $1 40@$1 42 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request and is held much higher; sales 64,000 bushels at 65½c.@68c. for mixed Western in store and afloat, and 67c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. At the close, sales of Mixed Western, in store, were made at 67c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive at old rates. Oats are in demand including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38½c. ₱ bushel.

HOPS—New are selling slowly, at from 25c.@32c. ₱ lb. Other articles are unchanged.

HAY—Sales of 500 bales have been made at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has improved, and, although business is still quite moderate, more confidence is manifested by holders. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice the week's movements thus: "The market for Dry Hides during the week has partly recovered from the stagnation that has prevailed since the Presidential election, under a steady moderate demand from our local trade, and an increasing inquiry from Canadian and other out-of-town buyers. Transactions, however, have not been large, being in a great measure restricted by the continued disparity in the views of buyers and importers, many of the latter holding their stocks withdrawn entirely from the market, until the adjustment of the politico-financial troubles of the country. Domestic, and the few parcels of the more common grades of Foreign Hides arriving, are being taken by the trade on landing, at rather better rates. Sales are still too few to establish quotations. Receipts from foreign ports continue light, and, though several cargoes are now fully due, the probability is, we will go out of the year with an increased stock. In Domestic Slaughters, Wet Salted, a moderate business has been done, at prices slightly in advance of those current last week. Of Foreign, there has been no movement. The demand is principally for home consumption, the export inquiry being slight, and, as present prices allow but a meagre margin for profit, will doubtless soon cease. For Upper Leather Stock there is little or no inquiry. We notice the arrival of 4,255 Gambia and Bissau, ex *Susan Canon*. The receipts of the week foot up only 14,926 Hides of all descriptions, against sales of 17,960, leaving the stock in first hands 163,820 Hides. The *Mary Elizabeth* from Montevideo, with about 30,000 Hides, is reported to have gone ashore on Rockaway bar. The week's sales include: 300 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,400 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 19½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,925 dry Porto Cabello 21 lbs., private terms; 4,500 dry Texas, 23@25 lbs., 15c.@16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,100 dry Southwestern, 20 lbs., 15½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 550 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs., private terms; 400 dry Honduras, 20 lbs., 16c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Chagres, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 dry Mexican, 21 lbs., private terms; 850 dry Southern, 16 lbs., 10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 130 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Western Slaughters, 55@65 lbs., 6c.@6½c., cash; 600 City Slaughters, premium, 70 lbs., 7¼c. cash; 206 Nassau Slaughters, 50 lbs., 5½c., cash; 200 Orinoco Slaughters, 35 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides, is 163,820, (same time last year, 245,300—year before, 62,600,) and 275 bales East India Hides.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited request at $1 25@$1 30, cash and short credit, ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been sparingly sought after; the orders from the East have been light, and from the West, rather moderate. Prices exhibit no important changes. Owing to the close of Canal and river navigation, receipts have been less extensive.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans continues in demand, chiefly at from 32c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in, including new Mess at $16; old Mess at $15 50; new Prime at $11 62½@$11 75; and old Prime at $10 37½@$10 50 ₱ bbl. No important transactions in Cut Meats. The sales of Bacon comprise 350 boxes City and Western Cut, chiefly for future delivery, at from 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has attracted more attention, and 750 tcs. and bbls. have been reported sold, since our last, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at former figures. The reported sales do not exceed 145 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs, in lots, at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quiet, at essentially unchanged prices.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at somewhat firmer prices. We have heard of sales of 800 hhds., mainly Cuba, at from 4¾c.@5¼c.; with 7,000 bags China, on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 600 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c.@18c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day, were rather more extensive, and more firmness was apparent. For Liverpool — Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9¾d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Resin 3s 3d ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; with some to fill up at a lower rate; Grain, 11d.@12½d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A French ship, 671 tons, to Liverpool, Timber, at 36s. ₱ load; a British brig, 350 tons, to Dublin, Wheat, 12½d. in bulk and ship's bags; two others to direct ports in Ireland, Grain, 12d.@12½d.; one to Londonderry, 16,000 bushels Corn, 12½d. in bulk; a British brig, 100 tons to Bristol, Spirits Turpentine, 9s.; a bark, 287 tons, to Marseilles, $2 200; a schooner, 1,600 bbls., to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back, $1,400; a brig and a schooner, from Wilmington, N. C., to Port-au Prince, Lumber $10, and back to New-York. Wood, $4; a brig, 200 tons, two voyages from New-Haven to Porto Rico and back there, Sugar, 4½s., and Molasses, $3 on deck; one from Norfolk to Demerara, Hhd. Staves, $13 50; a British schooner, 149 tons, to St. Jago and back, $1,200; a bark, 330 tons, to Havana, $1,700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LADIES

LEADBEATER'S

RENOWNED

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.

EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.

1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.

2nd—It has no smell.

3d—It polishes rust.

4th—It is economical.

5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.

6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.

7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.

8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
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NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of said railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY MARCOTTE ROUX, &c., ABOUT 100 VERY VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, REAL MINE AND OTHER BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, cut to order by Tadolini, in Italy, for the present owner. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 38 East 12th-st., between University-place and Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house which is all of the most costly description, made by Marcotte Roux and Dessoir, together with about 100 first-class oil-paintings, by Brochart, Hasinclever, Muller, Shayer, Sen., Herring, Volkhardt, A. Wentworth, Theo. Frère, Kinsett, W. J. Hays, Ioler, Noel, Scharp, E. Schmidt, Schlesinger, Lamont de Metz, Plasson Nyrassat, Pecrus, Cassilear, Laralle, Lambinet and others. Also, very fine marble statuary, two pieces, four feet high, cut for the present owner by Tadolini, together with real bronzes by Mène and others. The above can be seen on Saturday, 22d inst., the day before the sale, and is well worthy of examination.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Receiver's sale of Piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, comprising a number of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, of the most improved scales and modern improvements, iron frames, over-strung bass, French action, fine tone, touch and finish, in handsome carved cases, round corners, carved legs, &c.; every instrument will be guaranteed, if desired by the purchaser after the sale, to be perfect. Dealers and others willing to purchase can examine the instruments on SATURDAY, 22d inst., the day previous to the sale.
JOHN McDONALD.
Receiver for Cooper & Atherton.

M. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE THIS DAY, OF HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS, at 10½ o'clock, at C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 583 Broadway, next to Ball Black & Co.'s. Silver plated ware of all kinds, mantel ornaments in bronze, parian and porcelain bon box, dinner, tea and breakfast sets; complete sets of Bohemian engraved, plain and colored glass. At 12 o'clock, precisely, a large consignment of rich plated tea trays and waiters, sent by a manufacturer, will be sold. The above goods are of the most exquisite workmanship. Ample accommodation provided for ladies.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.—JAMES W. FAULKNER, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, will offer for sale, by auction, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., his stock of Jewelry, Watches, &c., on account of relinquishing the retail sale of jewelry, as he intends, in future, devoting his attention to the importing, selling and repairing of watches. The goods were selected for the retail trade of Broadway, and are warranted as represented. Established 1840.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the sales room No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of Stuffed Birds, arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades.

Also, a fine lot of splendid and costly French and German Toys, in great variety, being suitable for the Holidays. All of which are very rare and will be sold without reserve.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 464 Canal-st., all the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping; parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, bureaus, wash-stands, toilet ware, China, glass, stoves and kitchen furniture, table and bed linen.

PETER A. BEST, Auctioneer.—No. 352 Grand-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION SALE—THIS MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, in Rodney-st., fourth house east of Lee-av., a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture; also, a large and valuable library.

H. SCANLON, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL EXECUTIONS—I will sell THIS DAY at 10½ A. M., at No. 777 6th-av., the entire stock of a boot and shoe store.
A. SPRINGSTEEN, Constable.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH SABIN,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 26 and 27, at 7 o'clock,
By order of Administrator, the entire collection of Paintings, Sketches, &c., of the late
A. VAN. BEEST,
comprising, exclusively, the works of that eminent artist.

Also, by order of Executors, the residue of the Gallery of Paintings of the late
WM. E. BURTON.
On view daily until 10 P. M.

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CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
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THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
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GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

$110 WILL BUY A SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 octaves, with round corners, heavy mouldings, carved desk and pedal, and made in the most perfect, substantial manner; delightful in tone, but little used, and worth $300; fully warranted. Apply at No. 399 Fourth-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RIP VAN WINKLE—MARRIED RAKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROOKWOOD—SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER—WHIRLIGIG HALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate very little progress towards an understanding among the members of the Senate Special Committee, which would be likely to lead to an amicable arrangement of the pending difficulties. The Committee had a meeting on Saturday, at which various propositions offered by Senator CRITTENDEN were discussed and rejected. The Democratic members of the Committee being in a majority, it was agreed that no project should be adopted and reported which did not receive the unanimous sanction of the Republican members,—consequently, although another meeting will be held to-day, there is very little likelihood that any thing will be agreed upon. The failure of the Committee to agree will probably be reported to the Senate to-day, when Mr. TOOMBS, it is understood, will make a speech in violent denunciation of the Republican Party, and repudiating any further efforts at reconciliation. He last night telegraphed to his constituents that he considered further attempts to arrive at an amicable understanding useless, and advising secession certainly by the 4th of March.

The three Commissioners from South Carolina, appointed by the State Convention to proceed to Washington to treat with the Administration relative to the possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, and other matters, were duly accredited on Saturday, and started on their mission. Several reports from Committees were made in the Convention—among them one by Judge MAGRATH regarding the property of the United States within the limits of the State, which was considered in secret session. No report relative to the customs and postal matters has yet been made, but it is expected that the revenue laws of the United States will be adopted—the Collector of the Port taking the oath of allegiance to South Carolina—and that the Post-office arrangements will remain unchanged. How all this is to be affected, however, does not yet appear.

A defalcation to the amount of $830,000 is discovered to have taken place in the Interior Department at Washington. A clerk named GODARD BAILEY, having charge of the Indian Trust Fund, has voluntarily informed the Secretary of the Interior that he has abstracted the missing amount, principally in Missouri State bonds and coupons. It is supposed that the bonds have been used for the purpose of hypothecation, to raise money for temporary purposes, but that the panic in the money market has rendered their redemption impossible.

By the steamship *City of Manchester*, whose arrival off Cape Race is elsewhere announced, we receive a day's later European news. The political intelligence is unimportant. Italian affairs remain unchanged. Information concerning the robbery of the British Consulate in Mexico had reached England, and the Government, it is said, are determined to punish the offenders. The London *Times* again devotes an article to the political troubles in the United States, and contends that the Southern States, though their attitude towards the Federal Government is reprehensible, are entitled to the right of free-trade.

The Bremen steamship *New-York*, Capt. VON SAUTEN, left on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen with 54 passengers, and the British steamship *Vigo*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, for Queenstown and Liverpool, with 14 cabin and 82 steerage passengers.

Advices from the Pacific side to the 8th inst. have been received by the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Friday. There is no news of special importance. The reports from the Southern States relative to the secession movements had ceased to attract much attention. Trade was dull, and prices generally had a downward tendency.

In addition to the persons who were yesterday arrested for the offences of drunkenness and violations of the Sunday Liquor law, the number of whom exceeded fifty, the police in the Eighth and Fourth Wards visited several dance-houses and beer saloons, taking into custody a large number of persons. From a single saloon in Macdougal-street, thirty-six Italians were taken, who had been indulging in noisy revels. There was considerable excitement among the German and Italian citizens, in consequence of this irruption of the police.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, no business was transacted. The Jurors were discharged, and the Court adjourned to this morning for passing sentences. In the General Sessions, numerous sentences were passed. The District-Attorney applied for an order for two concurrent parts of the Court next month. The motion was denied, on the ground that the Supervisors had provided no accommodations for two parts. Recorder BARNARD, on leaving the Criminal Bench, made a very brief address; long enough, however, to contain a parting allusion to the public Press, between the conductors of which and the retiring Recorder, a difference of opinion has sometimes existed.

The Stock Market on Saturday manifested increased firmness on nearly all parts of the list, the largest additional rise being on Erie, which sold up to 38¼ ℔ cent Central left off 75⅛. No change in Money or Foreign Bills from Friday's quotations.

The demand for Flour, Wheat and Corn was good, and prices advanced, closing buoyantly. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton and Sugars at firmer rates. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, New-Orleans Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Whisky, and Spirits Turpentine. Lard was more sought after. Pork, Beef, Fish, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Metals, Oils, Skins, Spices and Coffee were quiet. The freight engagements were more extensive and rates were rather higher. There were 480 vessels of all classes in port.

THE CONKLE LETTER AGAIN.—The President's Washington organ pronounces the Conkle letter a *forgery*. We presume that settles the matter. But the *Constitution* is very much mistaken in saying that we indorsed the letter as genuine. We did nothing of the sort. We only said that it *read* like a genuine,—that its sentiments were precisely the same as Mr. BUCHANAN had expressed in his Message, and that if intrinsic evidence alone were to be relied on, it would be pronounced genuine: and we say so now. We defy the *Constitution* to point out a sentiment or an opinion in it, which is not also fairly expressed or implied in the Message.

The Position of South Carolina.

The discussions in the Charleston Convention, subsequent to the adoption of the secession ordinance, as well as those which immediately preceded that event, show that the leaders of that movement are at last beginning to appreciate the difficulties into which they have precipitated the State. The speech of Chancellor DUNKIN on Wednesday shows that one man at least saw the yawning gulf before the fatal plunge was made, but, swept on by the rushing tide, he made no effort to avert the impending catastrophe. He nevertheless told some wholesome truths to his colleagues of the Convention, the echoes of which seem to have made an impression—*when it was too late*. He told that body that, if the act of secession were to have the effect of turning the Collector of the Customs out of office, no vessel could leave Charleston freighted with Cotton or other products of the State, except at the risk of being seized as a pirate by the navies of the world; and hence, the commerce and business of the State would be paralyzed, and the people ruined. The resignation of the Postmasters, or the annullment of their official power by the act of secession, would in like manner, he said, seriously derange business by destroying the postal system. In this connection he aptly quoted a saying of MIRABEAU, that "the fiercest insurrections were those which arose from the stomach." "People without bread," he continued, "won't hear reason; their patriotism is dead." And he thus spoke of the effect of such a state of things on the public in South Carolina and other States:

> "Now, Mr. President, I have said, *stop for a day, shut up for a day the port of Charleston, and the ships now loaded with the products of our country, would rot before they go to sea, if an Ordinance was passed.* They will have no papers; they are stopped. Pass your Ordinance, and what is the consequence? Why, Sir, if we were stopped a single day, if we were stopped two days, all the eloquence of STEPHENS would be but a penny-whistle compared with the astounding causes. Among ourselves the stoppage of postal arrangements is an argument that will make a man silent. Here will be but the beginning. *The port of Charleston shut, postal arrangements stopped, the people united, their ships rotting at the wharves, and the whole of the ordinary transactions will stop.* Is there any argument that can obviate it? Look at the States. One State legislates, and some are more than ready. Georgia, whose co-operation we desire more than any other, is a State having exactly the same position with us, side by side. Mr. President, I have a resolution which I intend soon to ask to offer, for an appropriate Committee. I propose to refer to that committee to enquire whether it is in contemplation, on the withdrawal of the State from the Union, *either to make permanent or temporary arrangements in reference to the officers of the Post-office and our Custom-house, and that they should report thereon.*"

It is quite evident, from the tenor of the Chancellor's speech, that he thought the Convention was proceeding too fast; and that it was about to precipitate the State into an abyss of peril, if not of ruin; but he dared not say so. He went to the verge of speaking the word, but hesitated; and no doubt "discretion was the better part of valor." It was too late for reason and common sense to exercise their sway. But the ordinance having been adopted, and the popular wrath being thus appeased, the members of the Convention, upon whom the responsibilities of Government devolved, were compelled to look around them, and to ascertain the actual condition of affairs. They then began to see that the speech of the Chancellor had truly foreshadowed their condition; that if their act of secession had any validity, they had neither a port of entry, a collectorship nor a postmaster.

A few rash men were ready to accept the logical consequences of the act, however embarrassing; but the shrewder men had the adroitness to put a different aspect upon affairs. Mr. HAYNE said, that "the simple act of secession does not abrogate all the laws." Mr. MILES said, "we have to deal with facts and stern realities." "Things must for the present remain in *statu quo*, or confusion will arise." Mr. HAYNE, again said, "sudden action is injurious." Mr. CHESNUT thought that public affairs must be preserved from chaos; and that "it would never do to turn the ship of State adrift." Mr. CALHOUN said, that "we are now houseless and homeless, and we must secure ourselves against storms." Mr. DUNKIN declared plumply, that, "if that ordinance be passed, things will go on in the Custom-house and Post-office exactly as now, until other arrangements can be made in this Convention." "The Constitution of the United States is not entirely abrogated by the ordinance." He quoted the late Secretary COBB for the statement that "the revenue of South Carolina from the Custom-house, did'nt near pay the expense of collecting the customs for the last quarter; I understand from the best authority," he added, "that the Post-office of South Carolina cost the Government $240,000; and the receipts have been less than $50,000."

The postal service for South Carolina thus costs the General Government about two hundred thousand dollars more a year than is received from postages in that State. The revenue from Customs in South Carolina, it seems, according to Mr. COBB, is less than nothing. It is not sufficient to pay the Collector, Surveyor, and their formidable retinue of clerks and messengers, while the revenue from postages is *two hundred thousand dollars* less than the expense of sending the mails!

Well may Chancellor DUNKIN remark upon this state of facts, "Therefore, Mr. President, there is no great apprehension in that way." In other words, he means to say, the United States Government is welcome to collect the customs, if it will at the same time send us the United States mails!

Here, then, is to be the upshot of secession—immediate secession. It amounts to nothing, for the present, at least. South Carolina, or her leading politicians, will readily concede to the United States the empty honor of collecting the revenue at the port of Charleston, and paying it all, and something more, to the Collector and his clerks, for the substantial onsideration of sending her the mails at an annual cost of $200,000 above the postal receipts.

It is obvious that this convenient evasion of he consequences of avowed secession, even for a month of two, is neither honorable nor consistent. If the State be really independent, every United States officer within its limits must at once give up his allegiance to he General Government, or become a traitor to the State. If his heart be really with the State, while he remains in the Federal office, and under the obligations of his official oath to support the Constitution of the Union, he adds perjury to treason.

The Government of the United States has, of course, no right to withhold the mails from South Carolina so long as the Postmasters are willing to serve, or so long as others are willing to take the place of those who may resign. The evasion, therefore, is practicable; but it is doubly dishonorable, in asking hundreds of citizens to become traitors and perjurers, while the State itself practically abandons the independence which it has proclaimed.

It is almost needless to add that the Postmasters, after resignation, could not be permitted to open the United States mails. No arrangement could be made on this basis without perjury and moral treason on the part of the Postmaster-General, as well as the President.

The Mouths of the Mississippi—Where are They?

A few years ago the only mode of getting the produce of the Western States to market was to float it by its own gravity down the Mississippi. To give us the free use of this river and its outlet, and to avoid a constant source of bickering and quarrel with a foreign Power, the territory of Louisiana was purchased. But this did not accomplish all that was needed. The consumers of this produce lay to the northeast, rendering necessary a circuit of some four thousand miles to reach districts separated only by as many hundreds. The people of our own State, consequently, set to work to open another outlet for the great valley—in effect to turn its great river into their own magnificent harbor. With this view the Erie Canal was constructed; a work of small capacity in the outset, but still sufficient to accomplish vast results, instantly reducing the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from Buffalo to New-York from $100 to $15.

Such a result, and the advantages of the new route, led all the Western States bordering on the lakes to undertake similar works. The State of Pennsylvania constructed two from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, within her territory. Ohio constructed the Ohio and Miami Canals, connecting the same great water courses. Indiana undertook a similar work, extending from the northeast to the southwest corner of this State. Illinois commenced a canal to unite Lake Michigan with her great river, which was completed in 1848. These works which, at the time they were commenced, were regarded as superior to all other modes of transportation of property as well as persons, led to a great change in the direction of Western produce. Instead of being sent, every pound of it, down the Mississippi as formerly, increasing quantities were yearly turned into the new route.

But Canals could be constructed only in a few localities. A new and more efficient agency, the greatest achievement of modern times, the *Railroad*, came into play. Practicable everywhere, they were commenced in every part of the country, and in the decade just closing, 10,000 miles have been constructed in the Northwestern States alone. Nearly every work was designed to be, and is, tributary to the public improvements of New-York, and is but carrying out the objects which gave birth to its great work, the Erie Canal. Lake Michigan has nine great lines striking the Mississippi at various points from La Crosse to the mouth of the Ohio, and changing the direction of its commerce from the South directly towards the great consuming districts in the Northeast. Four other lines leave the Mississippi, and running East, form connections with other lines leading to the sea-board. Nine great roads have also been formed between the Ohio and Lake Erie. These great routes from river to lake, are trunks for a network of railroads covering the whole West, and supplying the means of sending Northward the whole of its productions. In the meantime the capacity of the Erie Canal has been increased more than fourfold. Two great lines of railroad have been constructed, extending from our harbor to Lake Erie, affording abundant means of bringing to us the vast amount of merchandise accumulating on the shores of this and of the upper great lakes. The cost of these works, all constructed with a similar object, and wielded to a common end, cannot be less than $400,000,000. This vast capital could not be more faithfully and sedulously employed in promoting the advantage of this City, if every cent of it had been raised and expended for the purpose of bringing to us the commerce of the interior.

The results accomplished have been as vast as the means employed. Nine-tenths, if not nineteen-twentieths, of all the produce of the Free States of the West are turned over the new channels directly into our harbor. The importance of the Mississippi river and its outlets as channels of commerce, consequently, has been reduced in an equal degree. If the freedom of its navigation should be threatened, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have already secured to ourselves, through new channels under our own control, the trade of the greater and better portions of the valley watered by this river. This trade, already of vast magnitude and value, is yearly swelling in volume. Every day are we enlarging the area tributary to us. Nearly all the breadstuffs, and the greater part of the animal food raised in the West, comes directly to our harbor. Cotton begins to follow in the same direction. Nothing but the inability of our railroads, for want of rolling-stock, prevented very large quantities from coming North the present year over the interior route. The threatened disturbances on the southern frontier will have an immediate effect to increase the quantity. As soon as the necessary facilities are supplied there is no doubt that cotton will come forward in large quantities, both for manufacture and exportation. In fact, the trade of every foot of the valley of the Mississippi is a subject of legitimate competition by our merchants, and may conveniently be brought into our harbor over our own works.

It would be a very difficult thing to give any adequate idea of the extent of our present trade with the West, because a mere statement of quantities conveys no idea of magnitude or size. By way of comparison, however, we may state, that the produce of Western States delivered in our harbor the present year, considerably exceeds in tons twice the weight of the whole cotton crop,—the total number of tons coming to us over our three routes exceeding 2,000,000. The progress of this trade since 1836 has been as follows:

	Tons of Western Produce coming to tide by Erie Canal.	Do do by N. Y. Cen. Railroad.	Do. do. by N. Y. & Erie Railroad.	Total tons to tide water f'm West. States.
1836	54,219	......	......	54,219
1837	56,255	......	......	56,255
1838	83,233	......	......	83,233
1839	121,671	......	......	121,671
1840	158,148	......	......	158,148
1841	224,176	......	......	224,176
1842	221,477	......	......	221,477
1843	256,376	......	......	256,376
1844	308,025	......	......	308,025
1845	304,551	......	......	304,551
1846	506,830	......	......	506,830
1847	812,840	......	......	812,840
1848	650,154	......	......	650,154
1849	768,659	......	......	768,659
1850	773,858	......	......	773,858
1851	966,993	......	......	966 993
1852	1,151,978	48,000	48,000	1,247,978
1853	1,213,690	72,000	72,000	1,357,690
1854	1,100,526	117,000	77,161	1,294,687
1855	1,092,876	147,500	113,331	1,378,983
1856	1,212,550	172,781	202,682	1,588,013
1857	919,998	179,647	157,820	1,257 465
1858	1,273,099	229,275	224,886	1,727, 60
1859	1,036,634	234,241	171 206	1,442,081
1860	1 500,000	293,520	300,000	2,093,520
Total	17,804 450	1,493,923	1,367,086	20 665,459

The value of this tonnage for 1860, at $50 per ton, would exceed $100,000,000. I value would probably equal $75 per ton, or a sum equal to the whole cotton crop of the United States.

Yet all this immense traffic attracts hardly any attention, and is only felt though its beneficent results.

The total number of tons transported over our three great lines the past year will equal about 6,700,000. We give below the movement, with the classifications, on the two roads. The following is their tonnage, with the estimated value of the same:

	Transported by Cen. R. R.		Transported by Erie R. R.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Products of forest	42,705	$846,100	118,889	$2,377,780
Prod'ts of animals	223,362	44,672 400	201,823	40 364 600
Vegetable food	343,872	13,754,880	197 232	7,889,230
Other agricultural products	39 167	587,520	19,909	298,635
Manufactures	77,256	19 314,000	113,948	2[illegible]92,009
Merchandise	201,587	100 793,500	198,610	9[illegible]05 009
Miscellaneous	100,632	1 006 320	289,140	2[illegible]91 400
Totals	1,028,183	$180,974,730	1,139,553	$180,918,695

The total value of tonnage transported by the two roads, the past past year, is $361,893,425. The total tonnage of the canal the past year, probably equals 4,500,000, having a value of $175,000,000. The tonnage for 1859 was 3,800,000 tons, having a value of $132,160,786. The increase in tonnage, and value of the same for the present year, must have been equal to 83 per cent. This would give a total value of the tonnage of the three routes of $536,893,425—a sum equaling very nearly twice the value of the total exports of the United States, and three times the annual value of our whole cotton crop! Yet this vast commerce does not excite so much public attention as a sensation article in the *Herald* upon the discharge of fifty hands working upon clothing for the *Southern trade*. Surely "the grasshopper makes more noise than the ox chewing his cud."

We have no notion of having any of the Southern ports closed to our free ingress or egress. But even if these should hereafter be perpetually sealed to us, we are now pretty well prepared for such an event. If Southern cities do not want the trade of the interior, and shut up their harbors, New-York is prepared to sweep the whole of it into her capacious bosom. Already have we taken nineteen-twentieths of that of the Upper Mississippi from its natural outlet. We take a much larger proportion of all the produce of the great valley than does New-Orleans, with all the advantages of its position. We supply to it through our own channels nineteen-twentieths of all the foreign and domestic merchandise consumed in it. Every day is adding to the strength of our position. The South has only to go on in its mad career to give us a complete monopoly of the trade of the interior through channels far removed, even from the fear of interruption.

THE BENCH AND THE PRESS.—On Saturday last the Court of General Sessions reached the end of the final term in the year, and adjourned without day. The presence of a very full bar, in attendance for arguing motions, presented a provoking opportunity for a somewhat formal leave-taking by the retiring Castor and Pollux of our criminal Judiciary. The City Recorder and the City Judge were both upon the Bench; before leaving which, the former, acting as common spokesman, after alluding to the kindly relations that had existed between the occupants of the Bench and the other officers of the Court, declared that although both of their retiring Honors had administered justice impartially, and tempered it with precisely the proper alloy of mercy, there had not been wanting those who imputed many of their acts to motives of dishonesty and corruption; while to such a pass of insolence had the public Press arrived, that it had so far doubted the profound learning and integrity of the upright Court as to venture criticisms upon its acts from time to time, or, as the learned Recorder expressed it, "the Press had re-tried and re-sentenced prisoners whose cases he had already disposed of."

The audacity which could prompt such an abuse of the privileges of a free Press, as to comment in any but admiring terms on the conduct of such learned jurists, ought, we suppose, to fill the common mind with awe. What right have the public prints to impute improper motives to judges whose severe virtue at one time commits a six-penny thief to forty years' incarceration, and at another hastens to relieve from a night's detention in a watch-house the delicate sensibilities of a bully, whose only offence has been an attempt to break a policeman's head? Why should the public care to know that a brute who commits the greatest possible offence against public decency, is suffered to go at large by the authority of some judicial order not on the records of the Court, until the public clamor demands his punishment at the hands of a Judge who aspires to still higher positions on the Bench? What business has the public Press to question the motives which allow the easy transition of sneaking emigrant swindlers from the cells of the Tombs, through a judicial tribunal, into the enjoyment of freedom?

Judge RUSSELL's magnanimous offer of further personal services on the Bench, has been politely, but promptly "declined by the people." It is hardly worthy of generous minds, therefore, to pursue him in his involuntary retirement. Judge BARNARD, however, has climbed into a higher seat. We trust that he may find his talents and legal learning so adequate to the place, that neither Courts of Law, nor the public Press, will find it necessary to re-try the cases that pass under his hands.

AN AMENDMENT DESERVING ACCEPTANCE.—The President's proclamation, recommending a day of fasting and humiliation in view of the National crisis, has not met with that ready and universal response from State and Municipal authorities which such invocations are accustomed to receive. Even Mayor WOOD, who, with his usual perspicacity, might have been expected to find some ground of thankfulness in this dispensation, as he found tears for the season of thanksgiving, has furnished no recognition of the National Fast; and there is much reason to fear that so much of our population as are known to act only on the promptings of his Honor, may inadvertently extend the festivities of the New Year even to the day consecrated to mortification. It is not too late, perhaps, to invite the attention of the Mayor to the subject.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, is an exception to the rule of remissness. His indorsement of the President's suggestion, dated at Norwich Dec. 18, recites in its preamble the official considerations which call for this act of national devotion, and adds others which had strangely escaped the attention of Mr. BUCHANAN. He exhorts the people to implore the Deity

> "To give courage to magistrates to enforce all laws for the protection of the obedient and the punishment of the disobedient; that He will incline this whole people to abide by and perform their constitutional obligations; that He will cause all questions which now disturb our peace and threaten our prosperity, to be adjusted upon the basis of equity and justice; that He will hold us back from revolution and bloodshed, and not permit us to plunge into sins which will bring upon us still more terrible judgments; but that He will carry us through this crisis in such a manner as shall forever check the spirit of anarchy, bring peace to a distracted people, and preserve, strengthen and perpetuate our National Union."

The eminently practical character of the topics thus suggested will, we trust, procure a general adoption of the proposed formula. To avert the hazards we are required to deprecate, nothing is demanded but courage—and, perhaps, loyalty—in our Chief Magistrate, to enforce existing laws for the punishment of the disobedient; and while we can well understand why Mr. BUCHANAN might diffidently refrain from prompting this precise form of supplication, the recommendation is none the less valuable and timely. An additional incentive to the adoption of this set phrase may be found in the fact that prayers for the President of the United States are very generally omitted from the Collect at the South—an omission that deserves an offset of some sort.

SENATOR SEWARD ON THE CRISIS.—Mr. SEWARD happened to drop in at the New-England dinner on Saturday night, and was of course called on for a speech. He made one—and in the course of it touched at length on the subject of secession—without, however, throwing much light on the present state of that rather complicated question. He did say that he was opposed to any compromises on which New-York and Pennsylvania could not stand together—and he also expressed the opinion that there would be no secession, because no State could be so well off out of the Union as she is in it. And he thought also that the secession feeling in the South was less marked and decided now than it was a month ago.

Amusements.

An entertainment of an entirely novel character is a thing so seldom enjoyed in New-York, that we feel much pleasure in calling attention to the *débuts* of the "*Zouaves*" on Saturday night at Niblo's Garden. The *Zouaves* it must be premised are veritable braves of the French army, and owe their present positions to an accidental talent discovered before the walls of Sebastopol, and since cultivated to a point of great excellence. Their piece, the "Fille Terrible" was first acted in the Crimea, and during the performance the Russians it is said made a sortie which compelled actors and audience to take to their arms. One of the former dressed in female attire was killed, and others, including some members of the present company, severely wounded. Incidents of this exciting kind brought the *Theatre d'Inkerman* prominently before the public, and when the war terminated there was a natural desire among civilians to see the men who could thus amuse others in the face of death. A prosperous career in France, and a repetition of the same in London, have brought the Zouaves to our shores, where the name, at least, is popular at this moment; whether the entertainment will be equally so, remains to be seen. The pieces played by our French friends are of the slightest possible character, and for that reason are eminently amusing and laughable. It is known, of course, that the female parts are played by men, but without witnessing a performance, it is impossible to believe how well and ludicrously the external characteristics of the sex are mimicked. The entertainment, indeed, is of so peculiar a kind, that we feel no disposition to indulge in critical elucidation, but simply to direct the attention of the public to its abundant novelty and agreeableness. The Zouaves will play to-morrow. To-night Mr. FORREST repeats his performance of "Richard the Third."

Mr. BOOTH completed a very successful engagement at the Winter Garden on Saturday night. The house was densely crowded, and the satisfaction of the audience found vent in repeated bursts of applause. In view of a notable revival in the "legitimate" it is pleasant to know that Mr. BOOTH will play another engagement at Mr. STUART's establishment as soon as Mr. JEFFERSON's term expires. The last-named gentleman makes his first appearance as a "star" this evening, in a new version of "Rip Van Winkle." A better holiday piece could not be thought of.

At LAURA KEENE's the burlesque of the "Seven Sisters" continues to attract crowded houses, and bids fair to maintain its place on the bills until long after he holidays. At WALLACK's the Inchbaldian revival will shortly give way to that other antique, "The Fast Men of the Olden Time." Are there no new pieces in the world; no authors, no dramatists, no French plays, no novels—in fact, no "poor young men" of any kind?

BARNUM has made extensive arrangements for he holidays, and it will undoubtedly relieve the mind of young New-York to know that entertainments will be given on every hour of Christmas and New-Year's Day. Mr. BARNUM is doing something more than amusing the public at present—he is instructing that august and dissatisfied body. One of the latest novelties at the Museum is a collection of South African Aborigines, five in number, who with the Albino girls, the Aztec children, the What is it? the monster snakes, and the baby anacondas, are intended to illustrate the races of man. In the lecture-room, the spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice" is still the attraction.

At the Bowery Theatre, to-night, the great American pantomime called the "Monster of St. Michael" will be produced in a style of unusual magnificence. It has been in preparation for some time.

At the New Bowery, Messrs. FOX & LINGARD offer their patrons the celebrated equestrian drama of "Rookwood," and a variety of other entertainments.

The lovers of Ethiopian minstrelsy should not forget Messrs. HOOLEY & CAMPBELL, the only genuine purveyors of the article now in this City.

Revelers Dispersed by the Police.

EXCITEMENT IN THE BEER SALOONS—OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, Capt. HELME, of the Eighth Ward Police, supported by a strong force of patrolmen, went to the lager-beer saloon No. 5 Macdougal-street, kept by ANTONIO D. GILL, and effected the arrest of thirty-six Italians, men and women, whose offence consisted in dancing, wine-drinking and acting otherwise in a manner subversive of public morality. The sudden irruption of the Police afforded no opportunity for the male prisoners, all of whom were armed with knives, to resist the attack. Having been led into the street, all the offenders were marched to the Station-house between a double file of officers, and locked up for the night. A large number of women, who also were found in the saloon, were permitted, by the Police, to go home, in pity for the little children who were with them. The adjoining saloon No. 7 Macdugal-st. was also visited, and when the officers entered, they caught seven men engaged in gambling with dice. They were all apprehended, and with GIO BATTA BARCIGALOGO, the bar-keeper, conducted to the lock-up. The large number of arrests drew a large crowd about the Police Station, and occasioned much excitement in the Ward. JOHN HOWE and PATER DUMAS, respectively, bar-keepers at Lafayette Hall and the Mercer House, were likewise taken into custody for violating the Sunday Liquor Law. While the Eighth Ward Police were thus engaged, their colleagues in the Fourth Ward were not idle. Captain PALMER invaded the noisy precincts of William-street with a brave little army, and first paid his respects to the persons in the billiard, beer, and dance saloon Nos. 123 and 125 William street, where L. PERJER, M. NICHT, G. C. HART, GEORGE DEDART, and J. HOLLACHER were caught in unlawful acts and taken in. A number of similar places in the neighborhood were also open for the dance, but as soon as the proprietors learned what the police were doing at their neighbors, they put out their lights and shut up in a hurry. The total number of arrests yesterday for selling liquors was 28, and of intoxicated persons 29—being about the average number since the attempt at enforcing the law was inaugurated.

MARRIAGE OF THE MAYOR.—His Honor the Mayor was on Saturday united to Miss MILLS in the bonds of matrimony, and immediately after the ceremony started on a Southern tour. Mr. PECK will act as his *locum tenens* during his absence, and in case he should not return before New-Year's. The official seat will be temporarily filled by Alderman H. W. GENET, who has been selected as the successor of Mr. PECK, the present presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners on Saturday, Officer PETER RUCK, of the Tombs Police Court, and WILLIAM LYONS, of the Eighth Precinct, were dismissed from the Department for violating the rules and regulations of the force. J. L. HENRY, Patrolman of the Third Precinct, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. Capt. CAFFRY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, communicated the death of HENRY DENMAN, formerly a patrolman of that Ward.

DEATH OF CHARLES B. BURKHARDT.—CHARLES B. BURKHARDT, a member of the American Press for twenty-five years, and nearly half that term connected with the *Weekly Dispatch*, and especially known as its critic upon musical and theatrical affairs, died at Darmstadt, Germany, on the 30th of November last.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN WASHINGTON.

Eight Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars of the Indian Trust Fund, abstracted from the Interior Department, by a Government Clerk.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Great excitement exists here in consequence of the discovery that Eight Hundred Thousand Coupon Bonds, Missouri Sixes, are missing from the Indian Trust Fund deposited in the Interior Department, and in charge of a clerk named BAILEY. This fund, amounting to upwards of Three Millions of Dollars, has been in charge of BAILEY, without the least security. Secretaries THOMPSON, BLACK, and THOMAS, District-Attorney OULD, Policemen and Clerks have been engaged in an investigation since last evening. A large amount of Missouri Bonds thrown upon the New-York market, and having the appearance of being entirely new, aroused suspicions, and led to the discovery of the robbery. Detective Police Officer ALLEN left in the afternoon train for New-York. The full extent of the robbery is not yet known.

LAMAR became bondsman for BAILEY. He is the same LAMAR that was concerned in the yacht *Wanderer*.

O. P. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The city was thrown into a tremendous excitement to-day, in consequence of the fact that the Secretary of the Interior, shortly after his return from Raleigh yesterday, summoned to his office the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and District Attorney. It appears that this was done upon the statement of GODARD BAILEY, who has charge of the Indian Trust Fund to the Secretary of the Interior, that he had taken from the iron safe a large amount of State bonds and coupons, belonging to the Trust Fund, and that they were no longer in the possession of the Government. Upon investigation in the presence of BAILEY, his statements were unfortunately found to be but too true. The amount abstracted is about $830,000. The information upon this matter was first given by BAILEY himself, and it is generally supposed the bonds were used for the purpose of hypothecation, to raise money for temporary purposes; but the panic, by which every description of stocks have been stricken down, rendered the parties unable to redeem them. The impression is very general that there was no criminal intent on the part of BAILEY, however reprehensible may have been his conduct. Further disclosures implicating third parties are anticipated upon his examination.

Kentucky vs. Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the Governor and Executive authority thereof, against the Governor of the State of Ohio, was taken up in the Supreme Court to-day.

Mr. MONROE having read the petition and exhibits, and having moved the Court for a writ of *mandamus* or for a rule to show cause pursuant to the terms of said petition, it was ordered that the motion be set down for argument on the 11th of January, and it was further ordered that the Clerk of the Court forthwith send a copy of this order and of the petition and exhibits filed therein, to be served on His Excellency WILLIAM DENNISON, Governor of the State of Ohio.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Trade Dull—News Scarce.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Pony Express passed here at 10 A. M., yesterday, but owing to the prostration of the telegraph lines the following summary of news had to be detained until to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 8—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 5th, ship *Sunshine*, from New-York; bark *Early Bird*, from Hong Kong; 6th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama; 7th, ship *Fair Wind*, from New-York; bark *Wilhelmina*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Sailed, 5th, bark *Christiana*, for ——; 8th, ship *John Howland*, on a whaling cruise.

There is little or nothing doing in imports. Trade is dull with the country, and operations for other accounts are retarded by the complexion of the news from the Atlantic side. Prices have a downward tendency generally, it being surmised that importers will be anxious to realize for the relief of their connections abroad. Money is growing stringent, and loans are being called in. Receipts of wheat continue light. A speculative demand has arisen and is pushing prices up. Good shipping is quotable at $1 55@$1 70. The buyers in the market are mostly competing for cargoes, but many orders have been withdrawn. Rates are sustained by the firmness of the farmers, those holding back being the wealthier class, who do not want money. The course of the market will greatly depend upon future advices. Several ships are wanted to carry cargoes already purchased. The Ocean Express goes to Baker's Island for guano at fifteen dollars per ton. The *Fair Wind* has £3 10s. per ton offered to London throughout. In January the rates will probably become easier.

There is scarcely an item of news worth sending abroad.

The pony express, with St. Louis dates to the 24th ult., arrived here on the 7th inst.

The sensation news from the Southern States has lost much of its interest here, since each new account from that quarter seems but a modification of the first.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS has been chosen by the Republican Electors to go to Washington with the Electoral vote of California.

The bark *Early Bird* brings dates from Hong Kong to the 13th of October. The ship *Fleet Wing* was to sail from Hong Kong for Boston Oct. 26. The ship *Star King* sailed the same day for Manila, to load for New-York with sugar at $9 per ton.

The ship *Ann* sailed from Amoy for New-York Oct 9.

It was reported that an American bark had gone ashore at Woosung, and that all hands had been murdered.

The Canadian Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

In the case of the fugitive slave ANDERSON, his counsel, in the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day gave notice of his intention to appeal from the decision of the Court. Chief Justice Robinson said that there was no rule upon which an appeal could be claimed, but if the Court of Appeals chose to entertain the matter, the Court of Queen's Bench would offer no opposition. The prisoner remains, in the meantime, at the disposal of the Government, and will not be surrendered until all legal means have failed.

Extended Call on the Illinois Banks.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

A dispatch from Springfield states that the Bank Commissioners have extended their call on the Banks for additional margin. The extended call requires the Banks to put up one quarter of the additional margin by the 20th of February, and the other three-quarters by the 20th of March.

The Interest on the State Debt of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Three hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars in specie were forwarded to-day to New-York, by the Treasurer of this State, to meet the half year's interest on the coupon bonds of Virginia, payable in that city.

The Great Western Railway.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday, amounts to $36,800, but a slight increase over the corresponding week of last year.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, Dec. 23.

The United States brig *Dolphin* arrived here at 9 o'clock last night.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President elect; Hon. W. H. Seward, Dr. E. W. Carpenter, of Chatham, Mass., and J. Colville, of Halifax, England, are at the Astor House.

Col. J. P. Thompson, of North Carolina; Gen. W. C. Kibbe, of California; Col. H. Archer, of Florida; and C. Bliss, B. A. Torpin, and E. Koher, of South America, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Richard A. Dana, Jr., of Boston; G. S. Hazard and family, of Buffalo; W. Urabach, of Buffalo; D. Boatflower, of England, and O. Latrobe, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

G. W. Pearson, of St. Louis; P. Ewing, of Boston; R. B. Maclin, of San Antonio, Texas; Mr. Chadwick, of Philadelphia, and C. Wakefield, of Georgia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

F. Groesveld, of Hanover, Europe, and Dr. Whitemore, of Portland, Maine, are at the International Hotel.

J. Hooper and J. B. Carter, of Boston, and E. Orr, of Detroit, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. S. S. Seymour, of Piermont, and Major K. Beale, of Washington, D. C., are at the La Farge House.

Hon. Jas. H. Graham, from Washington, D. C., is at the Albemarle House.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race.

Condition of the Markets---Miscellaneous Intelligence.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 22.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester*, which left Liverpool at noon of the 12th inst., *via* Queenstown 13th, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, *en route* to New-York. She was intercepted by the news yacht, and her news dispatch obtained.

The *City of Manchester* has £11,636 in specie, a full cargo, twenty-four cabin and one hundred and eighty steerage passengers. She has experienced very variable weather.

The steamship *Jura*, which sailed for New-York on the 11th, took $49,000 in specie.

The political news is unimportant.

The London *Times* editorially censures the attitude of the State of South Carolina towards the Federal Government; but admits that the Southerners have some right on their side, namely—the right to free trade.

The China mails would not reach London before the 14th inst., but the following has been telegraphed: Exchange at Shanghai, 6s. 8d.; at Hong Kong, 4s. 8d.; at Calcutta, 2s.; at Bombay, 1s. 8d.

The report on the inquiry into the loss of the steamship *Connaught* has been submitted to the Liverpool Board of Trade. It says that the investigation brought to light nothing to prove that the *Connaught* was lost through the neglect of the officers; but it was thought that more intelligence might have been displayed in endeavoring to detect the cause, and devising means to stop the leak. Various suggestions are made in the report relative to the construction of such vessels, the better to insure the safety of the passengers.

Lord Lyons and Sir Edmund Head, had been created Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Lord Napier has been appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, vice Sir John Compton, who has been removed to Madrid.

It was again rumored that Lord Cowley was to leave Paris, and goes to India to assume the duties of Governor.

The supposed robbery of British citizens in Mexico will cause determined action on the part of the British Government, who were awaiting official confirmation of the report.

The French decree, retracting all warnings to journals is published.

The Paris Bourse was dull and drooping; three per cent. rentes were quoted at 68f. 90c.

It was rumored that D'Kanton Dishyshe will succeed M. Thouvenal in the Foreign Department.

Italian affairs remain unchanged.

The Army of Italy is to consist of 300,000 troops, divided into Northern and Southern divisions.

The programme of the new Austrian Ministers of State promises many sweeping and important measures of reform.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 12th.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

In the Liverpool Cotton market the sales of Cotton on Wednesday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and steady.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was firm, with an upward tendency.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull.

In the Produce market Resin was heavy, common quoted at 4s. 9d.@4s. 10d. Other articles were generally unchanged.

The latest sales of American stocks were: Illinois Central Railroad shares, 28 discount; Erie Railroad, 35@36; New-York Central Railroad, 77@79.

A Slight Mistake.—The New York Times, in quoting from a letter from Springfield, Illinois, published in last Monday's *Bulletin*, makes the President elect say, in reference to the difficulty about the Federal courts in South Carolina, that "*his mind was made up as to how it should be overcome.*" The letter, as written and printed in the *Bulletin*, said that "*his mind was* NOT *made up as to how it should be overcome.*" This makes a considerable difference, and the Times had better make a note of it.—*Bulletin.*

[Advertisement.]

6,000 Overcoats.
2,500 Dress Frock Coats.
5,000 Business Coats.
500 Velvet Vests.
2,000 Cassimere Vests.
6,000 Cassimere Pants.
At
And
Under
Cost
Of
Manufacture,
At Evans', 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE RECENT FIRE NEW-ORLEANS.
HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE.

New-Orleans, Dec. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gentlemen: In the fire which occurred on the evening of the 7th inst., at the store of Mr. E. Blessey, No. 74 Poydras-street, consuming the building, with all its contents, the undersigned had one of your Fire-proof Safes.

Upon examining the same, after an exposure of over twelve hours to the most intense heat, its contents were found to be in a well-preserved and almost perfect condition, and I have much pleasure in thus adding my testimonial to the many you have already received relative to the fire-proof qualities of your Champion Safes. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
Edward V. Cartwright.

AGAIN.

New-Orleans, Dec. 11, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

Gents: My books and papers were completely saved in one of your "Patent Champions," at the Poydras-street fire, on the evening of the 7th of December. The Safe fell from the second story of my building and was in a hot fire. It has given great satisfaction, and I have every confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. E. Blessey.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.

Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
Farrell, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.
Herring & Co., New-Orleans.
Herring & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

Gold Pens.
A large Stock of fine
GOLD PENS,
new style;
"Gold and Silver"
Pencil Cases,
suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen,
for Holiday presents,
at very low prices.
Neat Gold Pencils from $1 to $20 each.
Foley's celebrated Bank Pens.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer,
Store and Salesrooms, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present; he answered: "A Pair of Skates." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will pay a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the Central Park Skate Emporium either man, woman or child (between the ages of 4 and 70) who would not like to receive or make a present of a beautiful Pair of Skates. The party must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown to him, or the reward will not be paid.

Conover & Walker, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

Beware.—Parents must be careful how they purchase our Tool Chests as presents for their boys. We fit them up ourselves, put only good tools in them and warrant them to cut the fingers if properly applied. Our pocket knives are just as bad.

Conover & Walker, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment, as a cosmetic, is far superior to any other preparation. A thin layer of it applied for a few nights when retiring, will impart a smooth, soft and fresh appearance to the hands, cheeks and neck.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies' Wine for Holidays.—Speer's wine of elder, four years old pure, not intoxicating, but a valuable tonic for family use; excellent for females and invalids. Sold by Hegeman & Co., and other druggists, and at the principal office, No. 208 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Beebe & Co., No. 156 Broadway,
Invites special attention to their
New Styles for
Gentlemen and Young Gents' Holiday Hats.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Holiday Card is the richest he ever issued, and if his Museum is not crowded in every part during the entire Holiday season, it will not be for want of powerful attractions to draw them. It is worth twice the price of admission to see those native sons of Africa in their costumes of wild beasts' and birds' skins, and their native songs and dances, to say nothing of the other novelties and amusements announced in his bills and advertisements.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at

A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS.
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
NO. 264 BROADWAY.

The right kind of a Present for the
HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.
THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE, At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
NEW STOCK OF
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising entirely new patterns, in cape Overcoats, new styles of office and store Coats, School Suits, Dress Clothing, Fancy Suits, &c., &c.
EXCELS IN BEAUTY
of material, cut and finish.
OUTSHINES IN VARIETY,
AND
EXCEEDS IN CHEAPNESS
any stock heretofore offered by the firm.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and 214 Broadway.

Holiday Notice.
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,
May be found a well-selected, varied and extensive stock of entirely New Goods, suitable for dressing
CHRISTMAS TREES.
Also, Boxes for Presents, Rouleaux, Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c., filled with choice Confectionary.
He has, also, a large stock of Confectionary of all kinds, of both French and American manufacture, all of which will be offered at low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine.

$40. Important. $50.
WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
WILSON H. SMITH,
$60. Ansonia, Conn. **$75.**

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Fine Watches, for Holiday Presents,
Fine Jewelry, for Holiday Presents,
Sterling Silver Ware, for Holiday Presents.
CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Holiday Hats, Caps, Furs,
Unsurpassed for styles or variety.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Hurrah for the Holidays,
Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church—Furs, Furs, retailed at wholesale prices.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c.,
suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House), opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1822. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

Furs for the Holidays.—Ladies' Mink Capes, Half-Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, selling off at a great reduction, at BANTA'S, No. 357 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Wood—Mills.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New-York, to Alice Fenner, daughter of Mr. Drake Mills, 5th-av.

Smith—Morrell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, Abm. G. Smith to Charlotte A., only daughter of Tunis Morrell.

Bennett—Wormuth.—In Van Buren, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Mr. Lyon, Mr. James O. Bennett, Jr., of Bellisle, to Miss Ettie Wormuth.

Chapin—Pierce.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Louis Noble, Mr. Ogden N. Chapin, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Hattie Pierce.

Horner—Woolley.—In Shrewsbury, N. J., on Sunday evening, Dec. 16, by Rev. Thaddeus Wilson, William H. Horner to Louise, eldest daughter of Professor Forman Woolley, of Eatontown.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

DIED.

Phillips.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, Anna King, wife of Howard Phillips, and daughter of Hezekiah King, of Bristol, Penn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Phillips') 5th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26 at 1 o'clock P. M.

Kennedy.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, Dominick S. Kennedy, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from St. Vincent's Hospital, corner of 7th-av. and 11th-st. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Church.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, Mary Trumbull, eldest daughter of John B. and Maria T. Church, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave 152d-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

Smith.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, Florence Elizabeth Smith, only daughter of Albert H. and Elizabeth H. Smith, aged 5 months and 17 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 32 Commerce st. this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Howland.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 21, Josephine, wife of Cook Howland, aged 27 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 30th st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 30th-st. M. E. Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Monmouth (N. J.) *Courier* please copy.

Cushman.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, Julia A., wife of T. Albert Cushman, and daughter of Thos. W. Rennie.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 194 East Broadway.

Martin.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 23, at his late residence, No. 154 2d-av., James Martin, aged 50 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Gustin.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, Thomas P. Gustin, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 99 Clermont-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

King.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec 22, Almira C., relict of the late David P. King, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Morrison.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 20, of diphtheria, William Seely Morrison, son of Archibald M. and Margaret C. Morrison, born near Geneva, Switzerland, aged 2 years, 7 months and 10 days.

"Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth; and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth."

Wooster.—In Yonkers, on Friday, Dec. 21, Charles Wooster, aged 33 years.

Vail.—At Rahway, N. J., on the 22d inst., Sarah S. Vail, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Third Day, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence.

Romaine.—In Englewood, N. J., on Saturday morning, Dec. 22, Theodore, infant son of Nicholas T. and Mary Romaine, aged 8 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Englewood, N. J., this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Murphy.—At his residence, at Ten Mile Run, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22, of a lingering illness, Benjamin W. Murphy, in the 63d year of his age.

Osborn.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, William Franklin, twin son of Dr. John and Frances M. K. Osborn, aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 days.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 609, Dec. 22, 1860.
19, 5, 10, 37, 68, 55, 73, 59, 70, 32, 63, 21, 36.
Class No. 610, Dec. 22, 1860.
2, 45, 28, 26, 36, 31, 77, 41, 12, 42, 29, 20, 17.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 22 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A DAY WITH LORD BYRON
By
Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT.

In this Number of the NEW-YORK LEDGER, which will be issued to-day at 12 o'clock, will be published, a very interesting article, written expressly for our columns, entitled, A DAY WITH LORD BYRON, from the pen of Hon. George Bancroft.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.

A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE &c.

All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

ENGLISH SKATES.

A good assortment of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates. Skate gimlets, satchels &c. For sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
FOR $25, WARRANTED,
at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—NEW EDITION OF FULL PRICE LIST now ready. Free to any druggist upon receipt of business card.
P. D. ORVIS,
Wholesale Cash Drug House,
No. 162 Broadway, New-York.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers,
and all external pains or aches.
Price, 25 cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Also, Silver and Plated Ware, Paris Fans, Card-Cases, Portemonnaies, &c. GEO. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms, No. 506 Broadway.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES TROCHES,
For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, &c.
ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDIES.
Call at RUSHTON'S and get a box, (25 cts.) cor. Broadway and Canal-st.; or 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

Look at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper, and then go to their store, No. 631 Broadway, and buy all the China you will want for a twelve month at about half price.

ADVICE TO OUR PATRONS.

Turn to the Dry Goods column of this paper and read the article by Messrs. DAILEY & CO., headed "Compare the Figures."

DIAMOND RINGS,
AT BARGAINS,
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway.

FINE JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

In consequence of the severe interruption to our regular business, resulting from the political panic throughout the country, we are compelled to offer our large stock of fine Jewelry, consisting of Diamond work,
GOLD CHAINS of all patterns,
BROOCHES,
EAR-RINGS,
BRACELETS, &c., &c., &c.,
Expressly manufactured for the Holiday trade,
AT RETAIL,
UNTIL JAN. 1.
Purchasers of Holiday gifts will do well to call.
G. R. DOWNING & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry,
No. 19 Maiden-lane,
Up stairs.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
20,000 children's books, 25 cents each, published at 63 cts.
50,000 Annuals, Bibles, Prayer-books, Albums,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 151 Fulton-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine brandies, wines and other liquors at retail at a great reduction in prices, delivered free of expense in the City.
MILLS' BOURBONIA WHISKY, MILLS' BOURBONIA WHISKY.
JOHN MILLS & CO., No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

A NEW STORY,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
Entitled
MOSES ORAN;
Or,
THE BURGLARS' NEST.
BY GEO. CLARENCE BLANCHARD.

From the Police authorities of Philadelphia the author of the above entitled story has obtained materials for one of the most exciting Tales that we have ever read. The story is entirely new in its incidents and mode of treatment; and must be perused with a great deal of interest by our readers. ☞ The first part of it will appear in the number of the LEDGER which will be ready TO-DAY (Monday) at 12 o'clock.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
BISHOP & REIN,
IMPORTERS, Fifth-av. Hotel,
BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
DIAMOND, FULL SETS, FROM $2,000 TO $5,000.
PARISIAN JEWELRY, WATCHES, CORAL JEWELRY.
All our goods are offered at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel,
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

ALL SNOWED UP
ON
THE
3D OF JANUARY, 1861.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
Consisting of
Parian Vases and figures,
Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles,
French, Fancy and Gilt articles for Etageres,
French Marble Clocks and Bronze Figures,
Opera Glasses,
Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Ladies' Leather Bags and Portfolios,
Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,
Dominoes, Chessmen and Boards,
Fans, Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.,
For sale by
CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE FIVE CENTS, contains Dickens' New Christmas Story, entitled, "A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA," other Thrilling Stories, Superb Illustrations, News, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE FIVE CENTS, contains Dickens' New Christmas Story, entitled, "A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA," other Thrilling Stories, Superb Illustrations, News, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE FIVE CENTS, contains Dickens' New Christmas Story, entitled, "A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA," other Thrilling stories, Superb Illustrations News, &c.

HARPERS' WEEKLY, NOW READY, PRICE FIVE CENTS, contains Dickens' New Christmas Story, entitled, "A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA," other Thrilling Stories, Superb Illustrations, News, &c.

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NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.

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Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.

Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station. JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.
A HUMOROUS POEM,
By JOHN G. SAXE,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

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CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
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For making all kinds of
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c.

Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.

See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

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SIX MILLIONS SPECIE ARRIVED.
FIVE MILLIONS SAID TO BE AFLOAT.

WHERE DOES THE SPECIE GO?	WHERE IS THE SPECIE WEIGHED?
In 53 Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes now in use in the City Banks and Clearing House.	On Howe's Standard Ball-bearing Scales in the Banks, at the Mint and Assay Offices.
36 SECOND HAND SAFES of other makers, for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Lillie's.	17 SECOND HAND SCALES for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

I am prepared to allow fair prices for second hand Safes in exchange for Lillie's. Also for second hand Scales in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

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AN ORIGINAL POEM.
BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

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Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

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CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
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LADIES, WE HAVE NO OLD STYLES TO SELL AT $2 and $3.
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SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENS,
Just received per steamer *Atlantic*.
A CASE OF RICH ANTIQUE INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWLS,
CHOICE DESIGNS AND IN ALL COLORS,
Purchased at a great sacrifice in London,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Dec. 24.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their Entire stock of
SILK POPLINS,
OTTOMANS AND PARIS DRESS GOODS
At greatly reduced prices.
Cheap Dresses for Holiday Presents.

JAPANESE GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A fresh assortment of very beautiful goods just received, and for sale on reasonable terms by
J. B. DAVENPORT,
No. 89 Maiden-lane.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LACE MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, SCARFS,
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, FLOUNCES,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES, MOUCHOIRS, &c.
At prices to suit the times.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

KNIT ZEPHYR HOODS REDUCED.—Zephyr Worsted, best quality, 12½c. Sontags, Coats, Talmas, Gloves, Mittens, Armlets, Leggins, Saxony Yarns, Dress Linings, Trimmings and Buttons. French and Wool Wadding, Small Wares, Toilet and Fancy articles, cheap at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

SHEPHERD'S.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c.

DE VOE, NO. 397 BROADWAY.

The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of
FURS
AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the 10TH OF JANUARY.

DE VOE,
No. 379 Broadway,
Second door
From Walker-st.

PEREMPTORY
CLOSING SALES.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,

IN RE.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.

$30,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this week and next
The following great Bargains:

SILKS of excellent quality	75c. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS	50c. per yard.
SPLENDID OTTOMAN VELOURS	50c. per yard.
4-4 FRENCH CALICOES	12½c. per yard.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS	11½c. per yard.

CLOAKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT GREAT REDUCTION.
HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS AT........$6 per pair.
An excellent opportunity for getting holiday presents at a low figure.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

65,000 DOLLARS' WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CLOSING AND CLEARING SALE.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

100 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 25c., worth 50c.
500 Embroidered Needlework Collars at 62c., worth $1 25.
300 Embroidered Needlework Sets at $1 50, worth $2.

216 Embroidered Needlework Hdk'fs at 25c., worth 75c.
200 Embroidered Needlework Hdk'fs at 50c., worth $1.
120 Embroidered Needlework Hdk'fs at $3 25, worth $5.

300 pairs Trimmed Lace Sleeves at 62c., worth $1 12½.
New Styles Berthas.

50 Point Applique Collars at $1, worth $2.
100 Point Applique Collars at $1 50, worth $3.
20 Point Applique Sets at $2 50, worth $5.
30 d'Aguille Sets at $2 50 worth $4 50.

150 Infants' Waists at 50c., worth $1 25.
100 Infants' Waists at $1, worth $3.
10 Infants' Robes, very fine, at $12, worth $18.
20 Infants' Medalion caps at $4 75, worth $7 50.

1,800 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 10c., worth 1s.
1,200 yards Real Valenciennes Lace at 50c., worth 75c.
750 yards Real Valenciennes Lace, very fine, at 75c., worth $1 25.
100 French Lace Veils at 50c., worth $1 25.
200 French Lace Veils, Real Thread, at $3 50, worth $5.

300 yards rich velvet bonnet ribbons at 3s., worth $1 12½.
2,500 yards rich Velvet Bonnet Ribbon from 4s. to 2s., worth 1s. to 6s.

1,200 Silk Braid Nets at 2s., worth 3s.
300 Chenille Nets at $1, worth $1 50.
300 Fine Wreaths at $1 50, worth $3.
200 Ribbon Head-dresses at $1 25, worth $2 50.
100 boxes fine French Flowers from $1 50 to $2 50.

300 Glove-boxes at 25c., worth 50c.
100 Glove-boxes at 50c., worth $1.
200 Rich Paris Fans at $3, worth $5.
60 Paris Needlework Boxes, from $1 75 to $10 worth $15.
100 Paris Segar boxes from $2 25 to $11, worth $4 to $15.
120 Dressing Cases, from $2 25 to $10, worth $3 50 to $16 50.
500 Leather Bags from 75c. to $2, worth $1 25 to $3.
160 Leather Bags, with locks, from $1 25 to $4 50, worth $1 75 to $6.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 25c., worth 75c.
100 Morocco Portfolios at 50c., worth $1.
100 Papier-mache Portfolios at 75c., worth $1 25.
500 Port-monnaies at 50c., worth $1.

Also, a great variety of Paris Fancy Articles at equally low prices.

J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
Opposite Madison-park.

PANIC IN GRAND-STREET.

CLOAKS—PANIC—CRISIS—PRICES.
CLOAKS!
In all the new styles, but away down in Panic Prices! Don't miss the opportunity, Ladies.
M. C. DEBEVOISE,
No. 345 Grand-st.,
will, for the next thirty days, sell goods for the benefit of his customers. His stock embraces
CLOAKS,
VELOURS, OTTOMANS
AND DELAINES,
Very suitable for Holiday Presents.
PARAMETTAS, CALICOES, &c., &c., &c.
Just received from a Bankrupt Stock.
LADIES' AND GENTS' WINTER GLOVES,
from auction, which will be sold at Panic Prices! Panic Prices! Call early, before all are sold, at
M. C. DEBEVOISE'S,
No. 345 Grand-st.

USEFUL DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1,000 DRESSES MERRIMACK PRINTS,
85 cents a Dress, of 10 yards.
1,000 DRESSES ENGLISH MADDER PRINTS,
Rich designs and fine quality,
Only $1 the Dress, of 10 yards.
800 DRESSES FRENCH PRINTS, CHINTZ COLORS,
A Dress of 18 yards for $1 75.
2,000 DRESSES PRINTED MOUSSELIN De LAINES,
New patterns and extra quality.
$1 50 the Dress of 11 yards.
500 PIECES FINE QUALITY ENGLISH CHALLIES,
Only 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND SILK GOODS AT COST.

Mme. ROULLIER AUGIER, No. 324 4th-st.,
IS OFFERING AT COST,
All her elegant and choice assortment of Point a l'Aiguille, Alencon, Gazé, Valenciennes, Venice and Applique Sets, Cuffs, Collars Pelerines, Barbes, Coiffures and Handkerchief, Black-thread Veils, Coiffures, Pelerines, Collars, &c., &c.

Valenciennes and Muslin Sets, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Skirts, &c.

Robes, Brocade, Plain and Fancy Silks, of the newest and richest styles.

Chenille Coiffures, Lace and Fancy Caps, just received from Paris, at very low prices.

$130,000.—AT AUCTION PRICES!!!

☞ SELLING OFF ☜
AT OAK HALL,
The large and beautiful Stock of Men's and
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING
AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE!!!
I have determined, in order to sell out at once.
!!! TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST!!!
☞ GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED, ☜
AT DE GROOT'S OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 11 P. M.

AT EMBERSON'S, SIXTH-AVENUE.

CORNER 23d-ST.
Great bargains in Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, for 75c. and $1—worth $1 50.
Point Lace and Point Applique Collars, and all kinds of Laces and Embroideries.
Woolen Hoods and Sontags at 50c.—worth $1. A great variety of Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents.
Just received from auction, a large lot of
CAMBRIC COLLARS at 31c.—worth 50c.
Good KID GLOVES at 5 c.

SELLING

OFF AT A DISCOUNT,
ALL OUR FANCY GOODS
BOUGHT for CHRISTMAS
and NEW YEARS'
GIFTS and
PRESENTS at
C. J. CUSHMAN'S new Store,
463 SIXTH-AVENUE,
CORNER
28th-Street.

POPULAR TRADE.

Large additions of still richer and more costly goods, will be made to our
POPULAR STOCKS OF FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $15 and $18 each.
Formerly sold for $30 and $35.
Also,
RICH VELVET DITTO,
At $35 and $40 each,
(Recently sold for $60 and $75.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT RICHMOND'S,

No. 587 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
We offer very great bargains in Embroideries and Lace goods.
LADIES' DRESS CAPS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND MADE UP GOODS.
Customers will find great advantages in being able to purchase
RICH GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS IN FEBRUARY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 24,
100 HANDSOME CLOTH CLOAKS,
Only $15 each, (formerly sold for $25.)
Also,
A splendid assortment of
SILK AND VELVET DITTO,
At proportionately low prices.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
In handsome boxes
Containing one dozen,
At cost and less than cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY—Also English Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Drawers, Children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves, Infants' Knitted and Merino Socks, Shetland Vests, 18c.; Zephyr Worsted, 12c.; Saxony Yarns.
N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 892 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES!
IN ORDER TO FACILITATE SALES
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
And their entire
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Will now be disposed of
AT
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!
BEFORE OFFERED,
AND
WELL WORTHY the ATTENTION of PURCHASERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 24,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
CALICOES, REPS,
OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A HOLIDAY SONG.

THE BLESSINGS OF FAMILY KINDNESS.

BY EMILY D. STANLEY.

Though wintry the time of the year,
The weather keen, frosty, or murky,
'Tis the season of gifts and good cheer,
Of jollity, mince-meat, and turkey;
Secession may rage as it will,
But our joys it can ne'er put a check on;
For sacred to happiness still
This holiday season we reckon.

Condemned let the mean mortal roam
Whose heart upon bliss never borders,
While gifts, for the dear ones at home,
Of toys and of trinkets he orders;
But best of all gifts to a wife,
Reside she in street or in villa—
Ornamenting, while saving her life,
Is a rich Winter Cloak or Mantilla.

Such mantles as ROBERTS displays
In the rooms of his gay CRYSTAL PALACE—
Things winning all critics to praise
While defying the censures of malice—
Sacques, Paletots, Basques, and Bournous,
(Some are loose, some fit tight to the boddice;)
And in velvet or silk you may choose
A robe that would grace e'en a goddess!

So quickly to ROBERTS repair—
In his line there is not such another—
And in GIFTS your affection declare
For sister, or wife, or for mother!
The New-Year will brighter be made
If performed is the season's glad duty;
And the cost will be amply repaid
By the SWEET SMILES OF GOODNESS AND BEAUTY.

W. R. ROBERTS' CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

COMPARE THE FIGURES.

We have a prodigious quantity of the goods enumerated below, and we are
DETERMINED TO CONVERT THEM INTO CASH.
Every body will be satisfied that we are in
EARNEST.
After perusing the following list of prices:
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner-sets, 149 pieces	28 00
White French China Dinner-plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, the dozen	1 50
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold and Col'd French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces	57 00
Silver-plated Tea-kettles, each	9 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	19 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75

TOGETHER WITH
An elegant assortment of
RICH CHINA VASES.
BISQUE AND PARIAN FIGURES.
BRONZE FIGURES.
BRONZE VASES.
&c., &c., for the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
The public may rest assured that every article advertised will be on sale.
CUT OUT THIS LIST
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLEARING OUT SALE

AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at	$100
Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at	60
Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at	45
All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	30
Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at	35
English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at	18
Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at	40
Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at	30
Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at	18

[And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains, from $1 50 to $10 per window,

Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:

Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth	$1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth	1 00

This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

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355 BROADWAY. 355

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half the cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS in great variety, at and under cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.
SHAWLS!
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other DESIRABLE SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost.
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

FINE CLOAKS

AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH AND THE HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW AND FASHIONABLE
LADIES' CLOAKS
EVER EXHIBITED BY US, AND AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

PARIS PRINTED CAMBRICS,
Of the manufacture of Gros Odier, Roman & Co.
Only 30c. per yard.
(Value 50c.)
Just received per steamer *Atlantic*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
At a great reduction from
COST OF IMPORTATION.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS AND GERMAN SILK VELVETS.

BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
In view of the advanced season, and the large stock now in hand of
BLACK CLOAK VELVETS,
we shall dispose of them for a few weeks at a sacrifice.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We will offer our large and varied stock of
CLOAKS
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES for the balance of the season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
viz.:
500 pieces English and Merrimack CALICOS,
At 8½ cents per yard.
1,500 DRESSES, DELAINES, ARABIAN CLOTHS, &c.,
From $1 per dress.
All wool printed DELAINES and CASHMERES,
From 25 cents per yard.
OTTOMAN VELOURS in great variety.
From 50 cents per yard.
500 Embroidered MUSLIN COLLARS,
At 63 cents, worth $1 25.
400 Embroidered MUSLIN SETS,
From $1@$1 87, worth from $2@$3 50.
MERINOS, SHAWLS, &c., REDUCED IN PROPORTION.
For the convenience of Customers.
DRESS GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Will be cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, marked in plain figures, and arranged upon the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

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301 GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE 301

OF
RICH DRESS GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer
THE COMING WEEK,
1,500 RICH DRESS PATTERNS,
(Comprising
Rich Dress Silks.
Ottoman Velours.
Elmore Cloths.
French Merinos, &c.
The most desirable Present for the
COMING HOLIDAYS,
At the following prices:
Rich Ottoman Velours, at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Elmore Cloths at 50 cents per yard.
Rich French Merinos, at 50 cents per yard.
Each and every article as above
Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines, at 1s., cost 20c.
Extra Paris Delaines 1s. 6d., cost 31c.
They also offer
A Splendid Assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Consisting of
Fine Damask Diaper Cloths.
Fine Damask Napkins.
Fine Russian and Scotch Diapers.
Rose and Whitney Blankets, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

TABLE LINEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering GREAT BARGAINS in
TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE DAMASKS,
And NAPKINS.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.
CLOSING SALE OF RICH DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At a loss of 33⅓ per cent.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC 24,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS!!!

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.,
Having firmly made up his mind as the Holiday season DEVELOPS itself, that, notwithstanding the
SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
and the threatened do., do., do., do..
OF SEVERAL OTHERS,
still the New-York Public are not to be induced for a moment to believe that
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S
are things of the past,
although the 4th of July may be.
R. H. MACY will therefore proceed,
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Dec. 24, at 8 A. M.,
to make a CLEAN OUT
and WIND UP
of every conceivable style of
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
in the way of
TOYS, DOLLS, FANCY ARTICLES,
FANCY BOXES, &c.,
And all other goods adapted to
CHRISTMAS!!!
SANTA CLAUS will be prompt, as usual, therefore there is no time to lose.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 8 A. M.,
our doors will again be thrown open, and we shall make the best and cheapest exhibition of goods, adapted to New-Years, ever made in the City.
1,000 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 to $12,
Bought at Panic Prices.
2,000 Scotch Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 2s. to $3.
Bought at Panic Prices.
10,000 French and Scotch Embroidered Collars, from 2s. to $4.
Bought at Auction, at less than Panic Prices.
1,000 French and Scotch Embroidered Sets, $5 to $8.
Bought at Auction, less than Panic Prices.
Large assortment of
MISSES' FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS.
GENTLEMEN'S LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
Plain and Hem Stitch.
FRENCH, SWISS and SCOTCH
NOVELTIES,
in Embroideries of every description.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED WAISTS.
GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES' WOOLEN, SILK and KID-LINED GLOVES and MITTENS,
From Auction, very low.
GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES' HOISERY and UNDERWEAR,
From Auction at Panic Prices.
10,000 yards Lace and Muslin Drapery, for Curtains,
From Auction, less than 50c. on the dollar,
$1,000 worth Cheap MUFFS, TIPPETS, &c.,
From Auction, very low.
Our RIBBONS (everybody knows) are at prices which are equivalent to being given away.
Owing to new arrangements in our Flower Department, the 1st of January.
BARGAINS
may be expected the whole week in
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
FANCY HEAD-DRESSES,
GIFT GOODS of every description,
and now opening, specially for the Holidays,
1,000 doz. of our celebrated KID GLOVES, fresh and new.
White, all sizes,
Light, all sizes,
Modes, all sizes,
Black all sizes,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
We guarantee that there are none better in New-York for 6s., 7s. or $1.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
N. B.—The store will be kept open every evening during the Holidays until 10 P. M.
R. H. MACY.
WANTED—A woman to take charge of my Flower department. None need apply without an experience of at least five years in flowers, and understands perfectly all the branches of her business, and is also a good saleswoman. To such a one good wages will be paid the year round. Apply before 9 A. M., during the week.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Point a l'Aiguille, Point Venice,
Point Applique and Valenciennes.
Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Collars,
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Paris Embroideries, in new shapes.
Black Crape Sets, Collars and Veils.
White Mourning Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes and Wristlets.
Trimmed Net Sleeves, and
Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety.
All very appropriate for Holiday Presents.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.

TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS.
We shall exhibit the ensuing week a large stock of very beautiful
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
AND
TOWELINGS.
All sizes, just in.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

EMBROIDERED
EMBOSSED,
PRINTED AND
GALLOON BORDERED
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
Of every size, color, and grade of prices.
The largest retail stock in the City.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

and a good holiday present for a lady or a miss, a superior steel skirt that will not get out of order, at a very low price. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, greatly improved, are now selling, 6 springs, 25c.; 9 springs, 37c.; 12 springs, 50c.; 15 springs, 75c.; 20 springs $1; 25, 30 and 40 springs in proportion. No. 299 and 320 Canal-st.; Nos. 119 8th av., 264 Grand st., 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; wholesale and retail depôt No. 473 Broadway. Dolls and children's skirts very low.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
200 pieces rich Silks, only 50 cents per yard.
200 pieces rich Silks, only 60 cents per yard.
200 pieces rich Silks, only 75 cents per yard.
200 pieces Silk Robes, at $20,
Worth $40.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
500 pieces Prints,
Only 8 cents per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE.
500 Lace Sets,
From $1 50 to $4 each,
Value $4, $6 and $10.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,

No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th st.
FANCY GOODS CLEARING OUT
BELOW COST! BELOW COST,
SETS AND COLLARS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BELOW COST!
SPLENDID RIBBONS, KID GLOVES.
HOSIERY UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
BELOW COST! BELOW COST!
10,000 Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain,
BELOW COST!
Fancy Boxes, Toys, &c., just received.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
late ELLIOTT & Co.,
No. 140 6th-av.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

SPLENDID SETS OF MINK,
STONE and FITCH MARTEN.
Also, CHILDREN'S FURS in great variety.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,

No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½ A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. **222½**

CHOICE FURS,

No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—WANTED, A STEADY, NEAT, HONEST and obliging woman to do good plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a family of four persons, seven miles from the City. Also a young girl to take care of the children—both must have good recommendations. To two such persons a good home is offered; wages, $7 to $3. No engagement will be made for one week. Address applications, stating residence, to A. B., New-York Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN WOMAN, a situation as cook in town and country; understands English, French and German cookery; also, a woman as good plain cook; has excellent reference in regard to capability, honesty, good temper and temperance. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a colored woman, who is an excellent cook, a first rate washer and ironer, not afraid of hard work, and has good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry. Can make all kinds of soups, jellys and deserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 113 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-av., till engaged. The best of City reference. Can be seen on Monday, if not engaged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED by an English widow lady, 30 years of age, as a competent housekeeper; is accustomed to the care of children; can give good City reference. Apply to, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 80 Vandam-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman from the north of Ireland, a member of the Episcopal Church, desires a situation as plain seamstress and to mind children, or do up-stairs work. Apply at, or address F. W., No. 305 West 17th st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; first baby three weeks old; has good reference; no objection to go into the country, or to go South. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the store.

A WIDOW, IN CONSEQUENCE OF LOSSES, is desirous to obtain embroidery on muslin or linen. All orders promptly attended to. The best of City references. Address ANNA R., for one month, Box No. 191 *Times* Office. It is more blessed to give than receive.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER AND SALESMAN.—Wanted, a situation in some wholesale or office business by a young man, who would loan his employer $1,000, on good security; is now a salesman in a wholesale house, and would refer to his present employer; understands book-keeping, and has some trade. Address E. LATHROP, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; would go a short distance in the country and make himself useful to his employer; he understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at the store of his last employer, C. H., No. 221 Washington-st., for this week, or address a note to G. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, of first-class standing in his profession, in all the departments, in particular the grape cultivation; has filled some of the most respectable situations in the Union; has left one of the largest, to whom he refers. Apply till engaged at BRIDGEMAN'S, No. 376 Broadway, for G. C.

AS IN-DOOR SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an Englishman, lately arrived, as in-door servant, willing to make himself useful, with a good character, and good reference in this City. Address C. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED boy, 18 years of age, in a respectable family where he will be properly instructed and cared for; he is neat and clean in person; has some knowledge of housework; understands the care of horses is a good and careful driver, and would be very useful to a physician, or as waiter and general servant. He can be well recommended by his present employer, who is leaving the City. Address Box No. 3,223 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 224 VARICK-STREET.

To let, rooms with or without board, at moderate prices.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING—TWO OR THREE small front rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. Reference exchanged.

2 WEST TWENTYFIFTH-STREET.—A FINE Suite of Rooms to let on the First and Third floors, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

NO. 16 HAMMOND ST. NEAR WAVERLY Place, pleasant room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, with good board and every modern convenience, in private genteel family. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A LARGE DOUBLE AND TWO SINGLE rooms with sumptuous table, can now be had in the spacious houses Nos. 399 and 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and 4th-av., and in a pleasant, desirable neighborhood. Dinner from 6 to 7. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a house handsomely furnished, in the vicinity of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, would accommodate a family of two or three persons. The very best reference given and required. Address J. A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

REAL ESTATE.

LETTING AND COLLECTIONS.

A gentleman now and for the last twenty years in this business, having part of his time at liberty, desires to increase his business.

He is every way qualified both in experience and integrity, and refers to Mr. John R. Murray, No. 80 Nassau-st., and Mr. James Barrow, No. 219 5th-av.

Address M., Box No. 2,164 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,

Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Merchants Bank	50	10 Clinton Insurance	100
40 Knickerbocker Ins.	40	40 Jersey City Ins.	50
10 N. Y. Fire Marine Insurance	100	70 Am. Ex. Ins. (hyp.)	$100
20 Lorillard Ins.	25	500 Mad River and Lake Erie R. (hyp)	50
5 Security Insurance	50	80 St. Mark's Insurance	25
40 Lenox Insurance	25	1 Commonwealth Ins.	100
45 Empire City Ins.	100	220 W. Middlesex Quarry Co.	5
125 Excelsior Ins.	50	10 Resolute Insurance	100
20 North River Ins.	25	20 Howard Insurance	50
20 Adriatic Ins.	25	50 American Tel. Co.	100
20 Mer. Mut. Ins.	100	28 Jefferson Ins.	30
10 Indemnity Ins.	100	2 American Ex. Co.	500
40 Hope Insurance	50	15 Imp. and Traders' Ins	50
50 Exchange Ins.	30	100 Peoples' Ins.	50
48 Col. Mar. Ins	100	50 Hamilton Ins.	15
20 Washington Ins.	50	100 Chi. & N. W. R. R.	100
20 Brevoort Ins.	50		
40 Citizens' Bank	25		

$2,000 La Crosse and Mil RR 8 ℔ cent. Land-grant B'ds.
$10,000 Mount Vernon RR. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M'g. Bonds.
$2,000 Tennessee State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 27. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William st., or at the Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 20 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS Vice-President,
CHAS MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18⅔ months, from 4,710 depositors, $333,163 87.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1860, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Dec 18, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January.

GEO FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.

SHEPPERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.
DEC. 12, 1860.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEC. 22, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 11 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees.

RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of six (6) per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 2d day of January next.

By order of G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the net profits of this Bank, of Three and One-half per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved real estate in this City, in sums to suit, or will purchase existing Mortgages. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM WANTED, FOR CASH.—Wanted, a farm of from 80 to 120 acres, in Southern Wisconsin; must be well located; have good buildings, fences, &c., and not be over 3 or 4 miles distant from railroad depôt. Address FARM, Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two weeks from date.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, L. I.—FIVE MINUTES' walk from steamboat, a dwelling house fully furnished, stable and nine lots of ground; furnace, gas and water in house; five rooms on first floor; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Address Box No. 1,185 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR A FEW months from Jan. 1, 1861, situated in Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; rent moderate. Address J. H. C., Box No. 855 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR A FEW months from Jan. 1, 1861, situated in Clinton-place; near 5th-av., rent moderate. Address I. H. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858 and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,864; 1,666 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,960; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 21 six-wheel cars, 12 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Suydam, Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-base, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it, also, all the furniture paper, stationery wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 Chatham-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13 1860,

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.

Approved by the Mayor Dec 15, 1860.

Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ———— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway shall be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7. The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalk and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty eight hours thereafter then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.

Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st. New York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Building Committee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
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FAST HORSE FOR SALE.—A DARK BAY Saladin, about 15½ hands, long tail, black legs, sound, kind and an excellent pole horse, no faults, and believed to be one of the best roadsters in Philadelphia; will be eight years old next Spring; has trotted in public in 2:38 and a half mile to a wagon in 1:18. Price $1 500. Direct to J. S., Box No. 2,216 Philadelphia P. O.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SELLING OUT—Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, oiled clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New Haven or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

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Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every-day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

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6..	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting Asthmatic Breathing	25
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9..	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10..	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation Liver Complaint	25
11..	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
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13..	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14..	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16..	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague Old Inveterate Agues	50
17..	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18..	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19..	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20..	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21..	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22..	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23..	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24..	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25..	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26..	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27..	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
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29..	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomacace, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30..	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, painful, or scalding Urination	50
31..	Cures Painful Menses Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
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For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.
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DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

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TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures; Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COAL.

COAL.—PURE PEACH ORCHARD, BROAD MOUNTAIN, and genuine Lehigh, prepared in the best order, and at the lowest market prices; also, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel, at current rates.

HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $30.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms. REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah Ga., $18; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 29. NOTICE.—There will be no steamer on Saturday, Dec. 22.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50, Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt CRAIG, will sail from Pier 37, North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William.

The succeeding steamship UNITED STATES will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For William's Bridge 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt.; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M. Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL Asst. Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M and 3:50 P. M; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold, between New-York and Philadelphia for FOUR DOLLARS, good to go and return, from Dec. 24 to Dec. 27 inclusive; and also to and from places on the line of the road as follows: Newark, 40c.; Elizabeth 50c.; Rahway, 60c.; New-Brunswick, $1; Millston $1 25.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank); Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME RAY, NO. 260 7TH-AV., NEAR 27th-st., surprises all who visit her. The sick, troubled and unlucky should test her powers. She tells your very thoughts, lucky numbers, losses. Ladies 25 cents, gents 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DEC 25. CHRISTMAS NIGHT. DEC. 25.

The public are respectfully informed that the most extensive preparations for the production of
Handel's great Oratorio of
THE MESSIAH
Are now fully completed, and the patrons of Sacred Music of the loftiest style may rest assured that no efforts have been spared to make the time-honored performance of this great work of the most perfect kind.
It will be given without any abridgment
THE SOLOS, DUETS AND CONCERTED PIECES
Will be given by
MME. H ECKHORDT, MME. STOEPEL.
GEORGEO STIGELLI and CARL FORMES,
Who, on this occasion, will make their only appearance in
GRAND ORATORIO.
The Orchestra will be both numerous and perfect.
The Choruses will be sung by
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
The whole under the direction of G. F. BRISTOW and CARL FORMES. The grand Pedal Organ used on this occasion was built expressly for Oratorio performances by Messrs. Jardine & Sons. Organist, C. W. BEAMES.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents.
Tickets may now be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.; and Arch. Johnson's, Secretary of the New-York Harmonic Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

James M. Nixon..............Sole Manager and Lessee.

FIFTEENTH WEEK
Of the engagement of
Mr EDWIN FORREST,
the eminent American Tragedian, who will appear, by special desire, in his great personation of
RICHARD III.,
With new scenery and new appointments.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1860,
will be presented Shakespeare's most popular tragedy of
RICHARD III.,
For the last time.

RICHARD, Duke of Gloster	Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Earl of Richmond	Mr Conway
Duke of Buckingham	Mr. C. Fisher
Tressel	Mr. A. W. Fenno
Henry the Sixth	Mr. Canoll
Catesby	Mr. Harkins
Queen Elizabeth	Mme. Ponisi
Lady Anne	Mrs. F. B. Conway

CHRISTMAS DAY, (Tuesday,)
A POWERFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
The new and beautiful Sensation Drama, entitled
EUGENIA;
OR, THE NEW FOUND HOME,
is in active preparation, and will be presented on CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The public are most respectfully notified that in accordance with the request of many friends,
Mr EDWIN FORREST
will appear, during the HOLIDAY WEEK, in his immensely popular character of
SPARTACUS,
in Dr. Bird's celebrated tragedy of the
GLADIATOR,
which will be produced with new scenery, costumes, &c. Its first representation will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 26.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY)
Also, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
GRAND REVIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN
ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,
The great Drama of
FAST MEN
OF
THE OLDEN TIME.
New Scenery, beautiful Costumes, original Music, Songs and Dances
AN UNAPPROACHABLE CAST.
CHARLES II.,
KING OF ENGLAND,
(His first appearance at this Theatre,)
MR. T. HAMBLIN.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester	Mr. Lester Wallack
In which he will sing "Simon the Cellarer."	
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham	Mr. Reynolds
Lycurgus Muddle, specimen of the genus Doberry,	Mr. Blake
Amen Squeak, a Parish Beadle	Mr. Walcot
Starvemouse, a Miser	Mr. Norton
Jeremiah Thin, his man	Mr. Young
Dunstable, a strolling player	Mr. Floyd
Balaam, valet to Rochester	Mr. Sloan
Jockin	Mr. C. Parsloe
Gruff Barney	Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Lovelaugh	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay	Mrs. Sloan
Silvia Golden, heiress, ward of Starvemouse	Miss Gannon
Aunt Rebecca	Mrs. Vernon
Bell, barmaid of the Horns	Miss Tree

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7 o clock; commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........SPALDING & ROGERS.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1860,
FIRST NIGHT
OF
THE GREATEST HARLEQUINADE
EVER PRODUCED
IN AMERICA,
Entitled
THE MONSTER
OF
SAINT MICHAEL!
OR
HARLEQUIN AND THE GOLDEN SPRITE
OF
THE SULPHUR MINES.
The Pantomime will be presented in the English style, as in the days of
JOE GRIMALDI.
In order to give due effect to this
SPLENDID SPECTACLE,
The Stage of the Old Bowery will be restored to its former dimensions, making it
THE LARGEST AND BEST
For the production of
SHOW PIECES
in the Country.
The Pantomime contains
A THOUSAND AND ONE JOKES,
NEW AND BRILLIANT SCENERY,
Painted on
60,000 FEET OF CANVAS,
250 NEW DRESSES,
400 COMIC CHARACTERS,
And PRODUCED AT A COST OF OVER
$5,000!
THE WHOLE FORMING
A BLAZE OF SPLENDOR
NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED.
The performance will commence with Scenes in the Ring
by
THE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES!
10 A. M.,
CIRCUS.
2 P. M.,
GRAND HARLEQUINADE.
7½ P. M.,
RING PERFORMANCE
AND
GRAND HARLEQUINADE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; performances commence at 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24,
The performances will commence with
ROOKWOOD.
After which, the Drama of
THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
Concluding with WHIRLIGIG HALL.

HOLIDAY WEEK!

THE GREAT PAINTINGS!!
Crowds of visitors day and evening are attracted to the great paintings now on exhibition at the
GALLERY NO. 548 BROADWAY,
for a short time only.
T. B. THORP'S wonderful painting the Falls of
"NIAGARA AS IT IS."
PAGE'S last and greatest work
"MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings.
"MIRIAM," "NOAH" and "JEREMIAH,"
with over seventy other fine paintings. Also, the beautiful Marble Statues of "THE DEAD PEARL DIVER."
"THE FISHER GIRL," "FLORA" &c.
Admission 25 cents, day and evening. SUBSCRIBERS TO COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION admitted FREE
Subscriptions received at the door.

MR. AND MRS. J. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, (Miss ANNIE KEMP,) tenore and contralto of the late Cooper Opera Troupe, have returned to New-York and are open to engagements for Church, Concerts, Opera, &c. Address W. HALL & SONS, Broadway.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH-SCHOOL CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION—On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25. Doors open at 5½ o'clock. Entertainment commences at 7. Tickets for sale by the children. Admittance to ladies and children, 25 cents; all others, 50c.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET, FOR Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply at the stage door, 14th-st.

BALLS.

GRAND MILITARY FETE
OF THE
INDEPENDENCE GUARD, COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT,
AT THE
IRVING HALL,
Corner 15th-st. and Irving-place,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1861.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS.
For sale at the principal Hotels and Music-stores.

YOUNG MEN'S COTERIE.
FIRST SEASON
FANCY DRESS AND CIVIC BALL,
At the Union Assembly Rooms,
No. 218 Grand-st.,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1860.
Where pleasure reigns there we're seen.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended, in or out of the City. Address by letter UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth avenue Hotel, (Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane). Call and see their magnificent stock and compare prices.
BISHOP & REIN, Importers,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WEEK!
GRAND GALA FESTIVE SEASON
FOR CHILDREN, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, LADIES, CITIZENS, STRANGERS, EVERYBODY!
NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS!
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.
Just imported at great expense. They are representatives of five different tribes, viz:
A HOTTENTOT, A KAFFIR, A BUSHMAN,
A ZULU and A FINGO
all of whom are fine specimens. These interesting barbarians appear in their original grotesque costumes, made of the
SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS,
and are to be seen at all hours and at intervals give their native
FESTIVE and WAR DANCES and SONGS,
giving, in all, faithful representations of their barbarous customs, habits, festivities &c., &c., making the
MOST ATTRACTIVE and UNIQUE EXHIBITION
ever given to the people of America.
THE NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
Or,
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
Alias, THE THIRST FOR GOLD,
Which has been received the last week with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE
by crowded and discriminating audiences, and pronounced the
MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING
performance ever introduced at the Museum, will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, except on
TUESDAY—CHRISTMAS DAY,
when a great variety of Dramatic Entertainments of the most interesting character will be given
EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR,
the first commencing at 10 o'clock forenoon.
MISS DORA DAWRON,
the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, whose voice is equally a DEEP and POWERFUL TENOR and a SWEET and DELICATE SOPRANO, and her dress being ONE HALF AS A LADY, THE OTHER HALF AS A GENTLEMAN, will appear at each performance in a popular duet,
PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
To be seen at all hours every day and evening.
The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and singular human beings known.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY!
interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing.
TWO ALBINO GIRLS!
white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES.
Just received, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet. They are exhibited in a large glass case, and on a platform, by the
GREAT SNAKE-CHARMER,
in whose hands they are perfectly docile and harmless.
Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world; WAX FIGURES FORTUNE TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents extra

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

MONDAY,
AND ON
CHRISTMAS DAY,
and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
The
NEW SPECTACULAR BURLETTA,
The
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
and the
LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commencing at 7½.
NOTICE.
In order to accommodate
LADIES AND HEADS OF FAMILIES
who, with their children, are unable to attend an evening performance, Miss KEENE will give
TWO GRAND MATINEES
Of the
SEVEN SISTERS,
The first on
CHRISTMAS DAY,
And the second on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
DEC. 29, 1860.
Open at 1; commence at 2. Children 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE SANTA CLAUS FESTIVAL
In behalf of the
NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
THURSDAY, Dec. 27, from 12 M, and continue during the evening.
SANTA CLAUS will present a gift to each child.
There will be exhibited a splendid series of
DISSOLVING VIEWS,
generously loaned for the occasion by Messrs. Pike & Sons.
Also the tragical comedy, and comical tragedy of
PUNCH AND JUDY,
will be performed for the first time in New-York, with new and costly apparatus, made expressly for this entertainment. This is the most laughable performance ever presented in this City.
CHARACTERS IN THE COMEDY.
MISTER PUNCH, MISTRESS PUNCH,
SCARAMOUCH, PRETTY POLLY,
DOCTOR QUACK, MASTER PUNCH,
A COURTIER, TOBY, (Scaramouch's Dog,)
BLACK SERVANT, HECTOR, (Punch's Horse,)
CONSTABLE, JACK KETCH,
OLD SCRATCH
A novel Amusement called
AUNT SALLY,
will be introduced, for the first time in America, which will afford a rich and laughable entertainment to the young folks.
"AUNT SALLY" is the effigy of an Old Woman set upon a stick, with a pipe in her mouth. The players pay a certain sum for the privilege of shying a given number of Wooden Billets at this pipe; for every hit they are awarded with a little Wooden Doll or Toy, which it seems to be the fashion to offer to their young friends as a Christmas present.
CHRISTMAS TREES, richly laden with Gifts for Children, including Birds and Flowers.
The LADY MANAGERS of the Nursery have prepared the above entertainment at great expense, and they believe it will surpass in novel attractions anything of the kind ever offered in New-York. It is believed that the noble charity for which this Festival is offered, will meet a hearty response from the public, and that the empty treasury will be replenished.
"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He repay him again."
DISSOLVING VIEWS will commence at 12½ o'clock. PUNCH AND JUDY at 1½ o'clock. AUNT SALLY will receive from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Refreshments at all hours. In the Saloon, SANTA CLAUS will present his Gifts to the Children. At 4 o'clock PUNCH AND JUDY will again delight the audience. At 5 o'clock DISSOLVING VIEWS. The house will be closed from 5½ to 6½ o'clock. At 7, DISSOLVING VIEWS. At 9 o'clock, (by special request,) PUNCH AND JUDY again, instead of music.
Tickets for adults, admitting to all the novel and amusing performances connected with the Festival $1. Children 25 cents. Each child will reserve half the entrance ticket to present to Santa Claus for a present.
For sale at the principal book and music stores, hotels, and at Niblo's.
The ladies have great pleasure in announcing that
HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
have in the most generous manner, volunteered TWO of their unique and elegant
ETHIOPIAN CONCERTS.
for the Benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital to be given on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of the above day, (27th December) at NIBLO'S SALOON. Tickets for these EXTRA performances, 25 cents. Entrance from Broadway or Hall leading to Niblo's Garden. To commence at 3 and 7¾ o'clock. For price of Festival, Punch and Judy, &c., see above.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Holiday Presents, Holiday Presents, at Vauxhall, Vauxhall, Vauxhall, Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av., near 8th st., but few steps from Broadway. Twenty prizes nightly given on fortunate tickets. Jewelry, fancy articles, good music, good liquors and good entertainment. Panoramic Views against the dissolution of the Union. Admission 10 cents, entitling each holder of a ticket to a chance of a prize. Come and see for yourselves.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Last regular rehearsal of "The Messiah" MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 24, Dodworth's No. 806 Broadway. Members and friends will please attend *en masse*. "Messiah" to be performed Christmas night at the Academy, with Fabbri, Stigelli, Formes etc. Members will receive their tickets at this rehearsal.
W. KNISELY, Vice-President.
W. H. DAYAS, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given by the Choir of the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st., assisted by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club for the benefit of its Sabbath School. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock; tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

SANDS-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Twelfth Annual Festival of the Juvenile Missionary Society connected with the above Church will be held TO MORROW, (Christmas Day) at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Interesting exercises by the children. Addresses by Rev. Bishop Janes, Dr. Durbin, and Commander Foote, of U. S. Navy.
H. G. F., Secretary.

A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED AND secular music will be given by the Sunday-school of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.,) assisted by Little MARTHA DAVIS, and several other celebrated Sunday-school vocalists, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS, on Christmas EVENING, Dec. 25, 1860. Doors open at 6. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.—FULL Band Rehearsal, Academy of Music MONDAY, 2 P. M. Attendance of all the members of the Society is earnestly requested. Members will make returns of their sales of tickets at this and the evening Rehearsal at the Society Rooms. (Dodworth's). W. H. DAYAS, Sec.

FAIRS.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will continue open through THIS (Saturday, DAY and EVENING, and also on MONDAY, (Christmas Eve.) in the school room, corner of Hammond-st and Waverley-place.

LADIES' FAIR, ST. ANN'S CHURCH, FOR Deaf Mutes, will be held at No. 655 Broadway, on SATURDAY, the 22d and MONDAY, the 24th. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

whole edifice of freedom, to trample that flag in the dust, and to make us the jest and the scorn of civilization.

Can this not be averted? Are there no means by which the balance of the Union can be preserved? It rests with you, gentlemen of the North, to determine the question, and there is no time for delay.

I have given abundant proof that I do not sympathise with South Carolina in her rash and impetuous action. If she is determined to go, let us do all that men can do to prevent any other State from following her pernicious example. She does not desire to be *of* us, nor *with* us, nor *among* us. She does not seek to have her grievances redressed, and I would take no pains to redress them *as far as she is concerned*. She goes out because she has no wish to remain in, but it is not so with the other disaffected States. They can be retained, and retained with honor to themselves and to you.

You'll tell me, that by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to force Slavery into the Territory of Kansas, through the agency of the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution, the South has done great wrong to the North. I answer, *I know it!* and I have said it *when*, and I have said it *where*, it was no light matter to say it—when I stood as one single out from a whole community. But I say also, that the North, by the passage of the Personal Liberty bills, so far as they were designed to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and by the general interference of their citizens with the subject of Slavery in the States, have done great wrong to the South. Both have done wrong, and both must repair the errors of the past.

You tell me again, that Mr. LINCOLN, and the party he represents, have no design to interfere with the relation of master and slave in the States where Slavery exists by law. I answer, *I believe it*—nay, *I know it*; I *know* that the foulest misrepresentations are constantly made, and industriously circulated, by mischievous men and mischievous papers, to inflame the public mind; I know that great misunderstanding prevails between the two sections of the country—but to which, I thank my Maker, I have never by word nor deed contributed. On the contrary, I have incurred unjust censure and reproach, and suspicion at home, in consequence of my efforts to preserve a fairer and better understanding between the North and the South, because I saw from the first, that if this flame was fanned and not checked, it would ultimately lead to the present disastrous condition of things.

But, gentlemen, permit me to say that this is no time to enquire who threw the first stone, or which section is most to blame; this is no time to stand upon ceremony, or upon etiquette; this is no time for bravado and defiance: and whosoever indulges in it, either in Congress or out of it, will meet with a nation's contempt and a nation's curse. The existence of an Empire is at stake; the happiness and the fortunes of millions at home, and of mankind over a large portion of the world, is in the balance, and the only question should be, which shall be the first to come forward and tender the olive branch of peace, saying in solemn, earnest strains, *Brothers, let us be friends again.*

Whichever party is the most forward and active in atonement for the past, whichever yields the most to freedom and to the Union, will surely enjoy the larger share of reputation, *for manliness, magnanimity and love of country*. *Yours* is the larger and more powerful section; you cannot be suspected of any base timidity in a sacrifice for reconciliation. *Yours* is the *successful party*, now to come into power; you are in no danger, of having any of your rights disturbed; you labor under no apprehension of the loss or ruin of your property; you can afford not only to be just, but to be *generous*, MAGNANIMOUS, GREAT. For the sake of our common country I beg you to display these high and ennobling qualities as far as your own honor will permit you to go.

Let the North give assurance in some authoritative and unmistakable form, that it is not its purpose to interfere with any rights vested under the Constitution; that whatever has been unwisely and unconstitutionally done, shall be instantaneously undone; and that they will meet the disaffected Southern States in the spirit of harmony and fraternal kindness, for the settlement of all the present difficulties; and let each section extend to the other *forgiveness for the past, and security for the future.*

There is but one person alive whose position would entitle him to speak for the whole, and whose voice is sufficiently potential to allay the impending strife. I could wish that in this extreme exgency of the State, surrounded as we are with danger on every side, that he could find it compatible with his sense of propriety to anticipate, by a few weeks, the duty that will devolve upon him on the 4th of March, and indicate a policy, as I feel assured he would, that would relieve all present uneasiness, and afford more time for ultimate settlement of details.

There are a great many intemperate and unreasonable men in the South, each one of whom has his particular followers, but all of whom would be abandoned if such a policy were pursued, for I do not believe there is a majority in any one of the States, (South Carolina excepted, and we may count her out for the present,) that would claim more as a condition of their adhesion to the Union than they would be fairly entitled to under the Constitution, as it was made for us, and which we all acknowledge ourselves bound to obey. If a difference of interpretation should arise, how easy it would be to make a case, and carry it at once before the judicial tribunal established for the purpose, and let its decision be final and conclusive with all parties.

Amendments to the Constitution may be asked for, which may or may not be yielded, but all that any State is at liberty to demand, or that any State will be sustained in demanding, will be a fair, honest and faithful execution of the provisions of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and if this is not cheerfully accorded, the Union cannot and ought not to last; but if yielded, and further demands are made outside of the Constitution, in order to occasion difficulty, then the party that adheres to the present Constitution as it is, relieves itself of all responsibility for the consequences that may ensue by virtue of the course pursued by those who seek a departure from it.

At all times deprecating and abjuring sectionalism, in whatever form it might assume, whether in the North or South, I have for many years stood up in the face of this Southern community, unaided and alone, as the only apologist and defender of the North; because, in every recurrence of disaffection and distrust I snuffed ultimate disunion in the tainted breeze. I had no confidence that men who would abrogate the Missouri Compromise would respect the Constitution any longer than it secured to them the powers of the Government. I have indorsed the integrity and patriotism of the great body of our Northern brethren when all others shrunk back disheartened and dismayed, until I have been left a single mark for the shafts of my own party, as well as of my political opponents. My motives have fallen under the injurious and unjust suspicion that I was actuated by a desire to advance my own political fortunes with the North, when not one man in ten thousand in the North knew what I had said or done, whilst it was whispered and muttered and shouted in every Southern ear. My position and principles of Nationality, to which I have been perhaps a too zealous devotee, have been rudely assailed; and when they have proved impregnable and could not be overthrown, in order to destroy such influence as I had, my character, both personally and politically, has been traduced and maligned. Yet, never an inch did I budge; and it is this which gives me a claim, *as your indorser*, to appeal to you as *friends*, in the name of a common country, and in view of a common destiny, to come forward and vindicate yourselves from the foul aspersions that have been cast upon you, because of the misconduct of a handfull of intemperate, misguided, fanatical and desperate men in your midst, who have been suffered so far to pass, not only unpunished, but almost unrebuked.

I will not ask you to vindicate my indorsement of your fidelity to the Union, the Constitution *and the enforcement of the laws, for my own sake*, because it matters little to any but my own family what becomes of me; but I do ask it, I entreat it, and without meaning to be presumptuous, I *demand* it, for your own sakes, and for the sake of a common country, which now hangs suspended by a hair, awaiting the decision of the sons of New England, the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, whose spirits will look down upon you, at the festive board, and add their entreaties to mine, that you will save us from a common and inevitable ruin, by exerting the influence you hold, each one with his native heath, to have full justice administered, peace restored, prosperity continued, and the Union of the States perpetuated for ages upon ages yet to come.

If I have not deceived myself this will be done, by the conservative men who constitute the majority and the worth of the North, and if I am deceived, I shall only have to confess the errors of my past life, retrace my steps, and make attonements to those whom I may have misled in my too earnest zeal to act the part of peace maker to the great National family of the United States.

So far as the President of the United States and his late Attorney-General, now Secretary of State, are concerned, the citadel has already been surrendered; the right to prevent any one State from breaking up the entire Confederacy has been denied, and it is expected that South Carolina, profiting by this unparalleled treachery to the rest of the States, will seize upon Fort Moultrie, that has purposely been left in an almost deserted and helpless condition. What disastrous consequences may result from this weakness and cowardice on the part of the Government, time alone can determine; but if civil war shall be forced upon us, with all its attendant evils, let the friends of the Union first put themselves *entirely in the right, in every particular*; let no just ground of complaint exist against them—do all they can to prevent strife, then act on the defensive; but act with a vigor that will make their enemies respect them.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

S. N. STEBBINS, Esq., Chairman.

After effective speeches from Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., and RICHARD H. DANA, the President read the following letter from Senator SEWARD:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very grateful to the New-England Society for their kind invitation, and I very much regret that the duties before me in the coming session of Congress render it impossible for me to enjoy the pleasure of meeting this Association on the interesting occasion, of your anniversary. May the Society last as long as the influence of New-England shall be confessed by mankind. If it shall be so, it will be immortal.

WM. H. SEWARD.

The letter was received with applause, after which Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT spoke to a "Free Press," and Dr. BEALE, of St. George's, Mr. [illegible], of St. Andrew's, Judge DALY, of St. Patrick's, responded "for their several Societies;" and Mr. SOUTTER, of Virginia, for the "Old Dominion."

At this stage of the proceedings, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was introduced by Mr. EVARTS, having just been caught as he was in the act of retiring for the night, and was conducted to the seat of honor amid shouts and cheers. Mr. HAMLIN briefly thanked the Society for the unexpected warmth of his reception, and then was seated beside the President. The crowning feature of the evening was the welcome and most unexpected appearance of Senator SEWARD, whose entry at a late hour was greeted by a storm of cheers and shouts, and waving of handkerchiefs and stamping. The ladies who were seated in the rear of the dining-room, to which they had been admitted by the courtesy of the hosts of the Astor House, vied with the gentlemen in their manifestations of enthusiastic welcome. Silence having been at length restored, Mr. SEWARD spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Mr. EVARTS, my friend, I believe is acting as Chairman here—Chairman of the Committee—President, or something—I don't exactly understand what all this means. Coming in a stranger, as I do, in the Astor House, I find myself put under arrest, as soon as I get here, and brought down out of my own private room to this place. All I know about myself or you is that I find you here, and Mr. EVARTS with his mallet in his hand—I suppose that means something—that he is presiding officer, or speaker, or something of that kind. Mr. DRAPER has intimated to me that you are all Yankees. I suppose you are—I think likely as not you are—therefore I suppose that I may as well set all doubts about myself at rest, and anticipate all your inquiries. I left Auburn this morning at 9 o'clock, and I got here at rather a late hour, to a late dinner at 9 o'clock. [A Voice—"Did you come by the express train?"] Yes, I came by the express train. Nothing particular happened to me on the way, except— I may as well anticipate the express of next Monday morning, as I did not anticipate the express of last Monday—by saying that I met THURLOW WEED in the car. [Laughter. A Voice—"What was said?"] There the Yankee comes out again. I am not a Yankee. No New-England blood flows in my veins. I don't answer impertinent questions. I don't mean to tell what he said to me. I will only tell you what I said to him. That was, that I repudiated all compromises that New-York and Pennsylvania can't stand upon. Mr. WEED had been to the State of Illinois. I suppose you would like to know what he learned there, I will give you the best satisfaction I can. He prints a newspaper called the *Evening Journal*, and he is a man of truth I believe; if he has a mind to tell what he learned you can get it from his newspaper. I have somehow got off from the direct course of my argument. I began to tell you about myself, and as somehow or other I have got talking about Mr. WEED, and his journey to Springfield, I may as well go on in this singular way. I met the Governor coming up to Albany. He did not tell me in so many words, but I have a strong suspicion from something in his appearance and some hints which he dropped, that CHARLES STETSON, of the Astor House would probably be Inspector-General. [Tremendous laughter and applause.] I told the Governor I did not think much of STETSON as a tavern-keeper, but as a military officer I thought he had no superior. If it was really so—if it should turn out really so—and that these Southerners should invade our City, I thought he would disarm them of all hostility by bringing them in to a supper at the Astor House, like the one now before me.

Fellow-citizens, these are extraordinary times, and extraordinary events are transpiring in our day. I remember that it was the men of New-England, who lived only two or three times as long as I have lived—not only twice as long as I have lived, but thrice as long as my friend, Mr. GRINNELL, whom I see here—I hope he is as sound in his politics as his brother, MOSES—I remember that these men of New-England invented the greatest political discovery of the world—a Confederation of Republican States in America. The first Confederation of Republican States in America, was the invention of men of New-England; for the great discovery after having been in successful operation in the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth, and Connecticut and New-Haven, came finally—came afterwards, after having been sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of Dr. FRANKLIN—came ultimately to be adopted by the people of the thirteen British Colonies of this Continent south of the River St. Lawrence. It has been reserved for our day and for this very hour to witness an irruption of another kind—of an opposite nature—by a portion of our countrymen residing south of the Potomac. The Yankees invented confederation—the people of South Carolina invented secession. The wisdom of the latter is to be tried by the experience of the former. At first glance it exhibits this singular anomaly—a State which has, in the Senate of the United States, two seats, a State consisting of 700,000 people of all conditions, and of whom 274,000 are white, having two seats in the Senate of the United States, equal to the representation of any other State in the Union, and having six members in the House of Representatives, each of them paid $3,000 a year out of a treasury to which they contribute a very small part—going out of this Union to stand by itself, and to send to the Congress of the United States three Commissioners to stand outside of the bar, and negotiate for their interests, and be paid by themselves, instead of two Senators and six Representatives in Congress—equal members with all the Representatives in the Confederacy. This is the experiment which is to be tried. Whether States of North America will find it wise to refuse to occupy seats within the Halls of Congress of the United States, to be paid by the United States for going there, and to exercise the powers conferred upon them as such Representatives, or in lieu of that, send Commissioners to present their claims, will be seen hereafter. This is the latest political invention of the times. I would not say to you that I do not think it is likely to be followed by many other States on this continent, or to be persevered in long, because it is manifestly very much inferior to the system which already exists. [Laughter.] The State of South Carolina desires to go out of the Union, and just at the moment I am going back to Washington for the purpose of admitting Kansas in—and I venture to say that for every State on this continent which will go out of the Union there stand ready at least two States on this continent of North America who will be glad to come in, and take their places with us. They will do so for this simple reason, that every State on this continent must be a Democratic or a Republican State. You gentlemen from New-England don't like to hear the word Democratic always, therefore I use the word Republican. No Republican State on this continent, or on any other, can stand alone; and the reason is a simple one. So much liberty, so much personal independence, so much scope for rivalry and emulation, are too much for any one State, standing singly, to maintain. Therefore it is, as you have seen, that the moment it was thought that there was to be a break in this great national Confederacy, you begin to hear at once of secession, not only in South Carolina, but in California—secession in New-England, and, last, the secession of New-York City and Long Island from the State of New-York. [Laughter.] Admit the right to dissolve this American Union, and there is no one State which can stand without it. Renewing perpetually the principles of secession, we shall go on until we are brought into the condition of the States of Central America. No, gentlemen—Republican States are like sheaves in the harvest field—put them up singly, and they are liable to be blown down by every gust of wind. Stack them together, and they defy the worst and fiercest storms; and so you have seen that these thirteen Republican States fell into conviction, each one, that they could not stand alone, and so the thirteen came together. What under Heaven kept the State of Michigan, the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Louisiana—what kept each of these States from setting up in themselves state independence. Nothing, but that no one could stand alone, and so each claimed the right to be united to the other Republican States of this Continent. So it was with Texas. She was independent—why did she not remain so? You know how much it tried us to admit her into the Union, but it tried her much harder to stay out. Why is not Kansas content to remain out? Simply because of the sympathy and the interest which makes it needful that all Republican States on this Continent shall be one. Let South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, any other State go out, and while she is rushing out, you will see Canada and all the Mexican States rushing in. [Applause.] It is the system discovered by our Fathers—it is all concentrated in those three words, "*E Pluribus Unum*." There is no such thing as one separated from the many in Republican States. [Applause.]

And now, fellow-citizens, I will speak one word concerning the anomalous condition of our affairs—produced by this disposition of some of the American States to secede from the Union. It has taken the American people and the world by surprise. Why has it taken them so by surprise? Only because it is unwise and unnatural. It is wise that all the Republican States of this continent should be confederated. It is unwise that any of them should attempt to separate, [applause,] and yet it ought not to have taken us by surprise. Whoever could have imagined that a machine so complicated, so vast, so new, so untried as this confederated system of Republican States should be exempt from the common lot of States which have figured in the history of the world? A more complex system of political government was never devised, never conceived, among men. How strange it is, how unreasonable it is, that we should be surprised that a pin may drop out of this machinery, and that the wheels should drag, or that the gudgeon shall be worn, until the wheels themselves shall cease to play with their regular activity. What human society, for more than a period of seventy years, was ever exempted from the experience of a necessity of repairing its political system of government? We have tried it in our State. Every State in this Union is just like the Federal Government. No State is more than seventy years old, and there is not any one State of this Union with a Constitution which is more than twenty-five years old—every State has repaired and remodeled its Constitution once in every twenty-five years and it is not certain that any one State can adopt a Constitution which will last more than twenty-five years without being repaired and understood. But in our own State the Constitution adopted about twenty-five years ago, contains a provision, that next year, without any appeal to the people whatever, a Convention shall come together in the State of New-York, to make a new Constitution. Is it strange, then, that this complex system of our Government should be found to work after the lapse of 70 years a little roughly, and that it refuses that the engineer should look into the various parts of the engine, and see where the gudgeon is worn out, and watch that the main wheel is kept in motion. A child can withdraw a pin from the mightiest engine, and arrest its motion, and the engineer cannot see it when it is being done, but if the engine be rightly devised, and strongly constructed, he has only to see where the pin has been withdrawn and replace it, and the engine will go on more strongly and more vigorously than ever. We are a family of thirty-three States, and next Monday I hope we are to be a family of thirty-four. [Applause.] Would it not be strange if in a family of thirty-four members there should be, once in the course of a few years, one, or two, or three, or four, of the members of the family who would become discontented and wish to withdraw for a while to see how much better they can manage their own fortunes alone. I think nothing strange of that. I only wonder that nobody has ever withdrawn before, to see how much better they could get along on their own hook, than to go along in this plain old-fashioned way under the direction of Uncle Sam. Massachusetts, and some of the New-England States, they say, when I was a boy, got the same idea of contumacy towards the common parent, and want of affection for the whole family, and they got up the "Hartford Convention." I hope you don't consider that personal. [Laughter.] Well, they say that somebody in Massachusetts, I don't know who, tried it. All that I know is, that for the first twenty years of my political life, somehow or other, I was held responsible for the Hartford Convention. I have made this singular discovery, that whereas when Massachusetts, or any New-England State, threatens to go out of the Union, the Democratic Party all insist that it is high treason, and ought to be punished by coercion, while, when one of the Southern States gets hold of the same idea, the same party think it excusable, and that it is very doubtful whether they ought not to be helped out of the Union, and be given a good dowry besides. Now, gentlemen, I believe among all the truths, that whether it is Massachusetts or South Carolina, or whether it is New-York or Louisiana, it will turn out exactly the same way in every case—that there is no such thing in the book—no such thing in reason—no such thing in philosophy—no such thing in nature, as any State existing on the Continent of North America, long out of the United States of America. [Applause.] Don't believe a word of it—I don't believe it for many reasons—some I have named, and for one, I don't see any reason given for it. The best reason I hear, is that the people of some of the Southern States hate us of the Free States very badly, and they say we hate them, and that all love is lost between us. I do not believe a word of it. On the other hand, I do know for myself, and for you, that bating some differences of opinion about advantage, and about proscription, and about Freedom and Slavery, and all that, they are merely family differences to which we do not take any outsiders in any part of the world into our counsel on either side. That there is not a State outside of the American Union that I like half so well as I do the State of South Carolina—[prolonged applause]—neither England, nor Ireland, nor Scotland, nor France, nor even Turkey, although from Turkey they have sent me some Arabian horses, while from South Carolina they sent me nothing but curses, still I like South Carolina better than any of them. I do not know but I have a presumption about it, to believe if there was anybody to overhear the State of South Carolina when she is talking to herself, that she would confess she liked me tolerably well; and I am very sure that if anybody was to make a descent upon New-York to-morrow—whether LOUIS NAPOLEON, or the Prince of Wales, or his mother, or the Emperor of Russia or Austria—if either of them were to make a descent upon the City of New-York to-morrow, I believe all the hills of South Carolina would pour forth their population to the rescue of New-York—[loud and prolonged cheers.] God knows how this may be, or where it may end. I do not pretend to know, I only conjecture; but this I do know, that if any one of these powers were to make a descent upon Charleston and South Carolina, I know who would go to their rescue, [cries of "Good, good," and loud cheers]—we all know. Everybody knows that therefore they do not humbug me with their secession. I do not think they will humbug you, and I do not believe that if they do not humbug you or me, that they will succeed much longer in humbugging themselves. Now fellow citizens, this is the ultimate result of all this business. These States were always intended to remain together. They always shall. Talk of taking one star out from this glorious constellation! It is something which cannot be done. I do not see any fewer stars now than I did last Winter; on the contrary, I expect to see more. The question then is, when at this time people are struggling under a delusion that they are getting out of the Union, and going to set up for themselves, what we are to do in order to hold them in. I do not know any better rule than the rule which every good New-England man, I suppose, though I have not much acquaintance with New-England—every father of a family in New-York who is a sensible man—I suppose New-England fathers do the same thing—the rule which they exercise. It is this—if a good man wishes to keep his family together it is the easiest thing in the world. When one gets discontented, begins to quarrel, to complain, does his father quarrel with him, tease him, threaten, coerce him? No, that is the way to get rid of a family. But, on the other hand, if you wish to keep them together you have only one thing to do—to be patient, kind, forbearing, and wait until they come to reflect for themselves. The South is to us what the wife is to the husband. I do not know a man in the world who cannot get rid of his wife if he tries to do so. I can put him in the way to do it at once. He has only got two things to do—one is to be unfaithful to her, the other is to be out of temper with her, and she will be glad to leave him. That is the most simple way. I do not know a man on earth—I do not think but that even SOCRATES could have got rid of his wife if he desired to do so, in this way; but if he wished to keep his wife, he must keep his virtue and his temper also. In all this business I propose that we should keep our own virtue, which in politics consists in remembering that men must differ. That brethren even of the same family must differ, and that if we keep entirely cool, and entirely calm, and entirely kind, a debate will ensue, which will be kind of itself, and it will prove to us very soon that either we are strong, and should make concessions to our offended brothers, or else that we are right and he will acquiesce, and come back into fraternal relations with us. I do not desire to anticipate any questions. We have a great many statesmen who assume to know at once what the South proposes to do; what the Government proposes to do; whether they intend to coerce our Southern brethren back into their allegiance. Then they ask us, of course, as they may rightly do, what will be the value of a fraternity which is compulsory. All I have to say on that subject is, that it was so long time ago as in the days of Sir THOMAS MORE, when he made the discovery, and so announced it in his writings, "that there are a great many school-masters, but very few who know how to instruct children, and a great many who know how to whip them." I propose to have no questions on that subject—to hear their complaints—redress them if we can, and expect them to be withdrawn if they are unreasonable. I know that the necessities which created this Union are stronger to-day than they were when the Union was cemented, and that those necessities are as enduring as the passions of men are short-lived and effervescent. I believe that the cause of secession was as strong on the night of Nov. 6, when the President and Vice-President were elected, and who were unacceptable to the Slave States, as it has been at any time. Some fifty days have now passed, and I believe that every day the sun has set since that time it has set upon mollified passions and prejudices, and if you will only await the time, sixty more suns will shed a brighter light and illuminate a more cheerful atmosphere.

The honorable gentleman was frequently interrupted by cheers and applause, and by every demonstrable evidence of delight; and at the close of his remarks, was greeted with nine cheers, and so many "tigers" the reporter found it impossible to count them. It was not far from Sunday morning when the pleasant party broke up.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—There were 110 deaths in this City last week, classified as follows: Men, 13; women, 18; boys, 41; girls, 38; adults, 31; children, 79. Males, 54; females, 56; colored persons, 1. There were 24 deaths by fever, 19 of which were scarlet; 14 by consumption; 10 by inflammation of the lungs; croup and convulsions, 6 each. 61 were under 5 years of age, and 89 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 2; Second Ward, 7; Third Ward, 3; Fourth Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 7; Sixth Ward, 17; Seventh Ward, 7; Eighth Ward, 2; Ninth Ward, 7; Tenth Ward, 13; Eleventh Ward, 9; Twelfth Ward, 8; Thirteenth Ward, 3; Fourteenth Ward, 8; Fifteenth Ward, 2; Sixteenth Ward, 9; Seventeenth Ward, 2; Eighteenth Ward, none; Nineteenth Ward, 3.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A woman named Mrs. BROWN, residing at No. 372 Atlantic-street, while intoxicated Saturday night, fell down a stairway, receiving such injuries as to cause death to ensue. Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

FOUNDLING.—A child, only a few weeks old, was on Saturday night abandoned in the hallway of house No. 33 Amity-street. It was placed in charge of the Superintendents of the Poor.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. steamship *Bienville*, J. D. BULLOCH Commander, from New Orleans the 15th and Havana on the 18th, arrived at this port at an early hour on Saturday morning.

There is nothing new at Havana.

The Market was dull. Money a little easier. Sugars—No. 11 and 12 at 8½ to 9 rials arrobe—stock 30,000 boxes. Freights very dull.

Exchanges—London, 60 days' sight, 13½ to 14½ premium; Exchanges on New-York, 60 days' sight, 3 to 7 premium; Exchanges on New-Orleans, 60 days' sight, 7 to —.

Confidence in the political and monetary condition of the United States has not been restored.

SHIP ABANDONED.—There is a report in circulation to-day that the ship *Arctic*, SEARS, hence for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea Nov. 27. This is an error, and no doubt it is meant for the ship *Alice*, for London, before reported lost—on the 27th Nov., per steamship *Arabia*.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR quiet, but advanced 5c.@10c. WHEAT dull, but advanced 4c.@5c.; sales, 24,000 bushels at 84c.@85c. for No. 1; 81c.@81½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN steady and advanced 1½c.; sales 10,000 bushels at 30½c., in store. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at 10@11 ₩ cent premium.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR active and firmer. Howard-Street and Ohio are held at $5 25; City Mills, at $5; no sales; WHEAT advanced 5c.; Red at $1 12@$1 25; White, $1 25@$1 50. CORN steady; Old Yellow, 55c.@60c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. COFFEE quiet, at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY steady, at 18c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 22.

FLOUR in improved demand at $4@$4 10 for Superfine. WHISKY at 13½c. HOGS advanced 25c.; sales to-day 2,000 at $5 25@$5 50. MESS PORK at $14. Sight Exchange on New-York dull at 1 ₩ cent. premium. There is a better feeling in the Money market and more confidence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,500 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. SUGAR steady at 4c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 20c.@25c. Mixed CORN 57c.@59c. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 22.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 5,000 bales at 9½c.@10½c. for middling.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 22.—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen.*—Mr. Leon de las Casas and lady, Mr. Miguel de las Casas, all of Venezuela, Mrs. C. Renaud and son, Rev. A. L. Hendericks, H. Maher, all of St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Graef, of New-York, Miss Emily Bulling, Baltimore, Henry Schack, Peter Wilson, both of California, Otto Buelow, Detroit, Edward Kunckel, Milwaukee, F. R. Schneider, New-York, W. H. Musselmann, Brunswick, Mo.; Ch. Vogel, New-York, Jos. Kohl, Auburn, N. Y.; Chas. Bloomfield, Newcastle Del.; Julius Baun, Buffalo—35 in the steerage. Total 51.

DEC. 22.—*In steamship Vigo, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Lewers, G. T. Muller, A. C. Hutton, C. J. Maycock, St. Louis, Mo; E. Savage, R. P. Murphy, A. Andrieff and servant, J. Bosch, J. S. Norris, R. A. Brown, N. Rosa, M. Grezlier, and 82 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.—H. Twitchell and wife, Horace Brinklin, Wm. H. Davis, E. O. Parsons, Thos. Hanlay, D. Foshay, J. H. Boocock, A. D. Willis, T. D Kays, Lieut. Pegram, U. S. N., Mrs. M. K. Lockhart, Miss Laura Lockhart, John H. Crew and lady, A. B. Gwathmey, Mrs. Fisher and child, J. J. Woodbridge, H. Steinhart, Master Gougenheimer, Mrs. J. Rick, Dr. Kellum, Edward Lewis, Miss Blane—and 11 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bienville, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. D. C. Loring and child, Miss Dorantes, Miss N. E. Hill, Mrs. Ingraham and servant, Mrs. C. B. Ransom, Miss Jane Galloway, W. Evans, L. B. Seals, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Sherman, W. H. Little, Lieut. Gibson, S. M. Myers, Mrs. M. Bramhall, Capt. Chase, J. M. Cabellos, J. D'Abranches, M. Fereira, H. H. Fogg, T. N. Anderson, T. Bodas, Miss E. Silveria and servant, F. Brother, G. Lethrope, F. H. Stott, Mr. Morrell, Mr. Drake, Mr. Rubiro, Mr. Loeo.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—Mrs. E. McFarland, James Jones, Hannah L. Jones, Mrs. W. Teare, S. J. Williams, A. Cole, Geo. Valentine, Jno. Valentine, W. Woods, E. Smith, D. Smith, Chas. Woods, E. Davis, Mrs. M. E. Simmons and son, D. Newton, Julius De Launays, Mr. Neiner, E. F. Breck, R. W. Cruner, Mrs. A Cohen, Sam. Steifus, Mrs Wadsworth, son, and servant; W. B. Brean and lady, A. B. Willard, E. C. Gabander, O. Smith, C. E. Daniels and lady, W. H. Wart, Mr. Wheeler, Jno. DeRusy,—and 11 in steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—D. P. Blackstone, Col. A. F. Ingold, Mrs. C. Smith, Miss M. E. Blackstone, H. Mayer, W. Nerbyck, G. H. Fleming, Lewis M. Brown, R. W. Rayner, R. Kransoldt, A. Cood and lady, Mr. Bruman, David Rosenfield, F. Boudinot and lady, B. Bowler and lady, G. C. Taylor, Wm. Ingams, George Logan, M. Seligmann, Miss E. Logan, Miss V. H. Past, John Gillespie, Eugene Pruddin, T. R. Gardner and lady, F. Tonlimau, G. Hurley, Geo. Evans, J. W. Grant, B. H. Waring, C. R. Wickens, G. Wood, J. Tones, W. W. Burdick, W. Graves, and 17 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 38 | Moon sets.... 4 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 08 | Gov. Island. 4 57 | Hell Gate.. 6 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, ——.

Ships Morning Star, Foster, San Francisco, L. J. Earle; Daphne, Havener, Havre Boyd & Hincken; Der Sud, (Pruss.,) London, A. Wendt & Co.

Barks R. A Stephenson, Post, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Richmond, Cleveland, Jacksonville, J. B. Gager; J. Benson, Gardner, Wilmington, Sturges & Co; Florida, Murray, Cette, J. R. Dow.

Brigs Corbiere, (Br.,) Jean, Queenstown for orders, J. C. McArthur; Ramonita, (Pruss.,) Hover, Queenstown, Funch & Meincke; Young America, Pool, Rio Grande, I. B. Gager; Belle Barnard, Coombs, Havana, R. P. Buck & Co.; Harry, (Br.) Mahon, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Kevanagh, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Marshall, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown, De Rossett & Co.; Senator, Patton, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; J. C. Colyer, Crane, Cardenas, W. M. Chester; A. M. Edwards, Edwards, J. Smith & Co.; D. P. Warner, Carrow, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; F. A. Heath, Williams, Sagua, Walsh, Carver & Chase; A. Forrest, Smith, Jacmel for orders, Kunhardt & Co.; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Arrived......SUNDAY, Dec. 23.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Esther G. Barney, Barney, Bordeaux 52 ds., with wine, brandy, &c., to Ralph Post. Dec. 17, lat. 31 30, lon. 72 30, spoke an Italian bark, from Palermo for New-York, 60 ds. out.

Ship Dorau, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg 41 ds., with mdse. and 172 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had light winds and warm weather the entire passage.

Bark Stella, (Brem.,) Bremer, Bremen 45 ds., mdse. and passengers to Herman Koop. Dec. 12, lat. 27 17, lon. 61 52, spoke bark William Henry, steering S. Dec. 18, lat. 32 06, lon. 69 26, saw a bark showing J. H. Brown & Co.'s signal, steering S. The S. has had a great deal of calm weather on the passage.

Bark Griffon, Davis, Havana 11 ds., sugar to I. B. Gager. Dec. 14, lat. 34, lon. 76 20, spoke bark Hammesa, (Nor.,) from London for Charleston. Dec. 16, lat. 33 05, lon. 75, saw schr. Julia Fox, bound S. The G. has had very heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Bark Teti, (Italian,) Cacace, Palermo 64 ds., with mdse. to Rocknagel & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails &c.

Bark Flash, Campbell, Vera Cruz Dec. 3, with hides, &c., to Hargous & Co. Has had heavy N. E. weather most of the passage.

Brig Starlight, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Thomas B. Watson, Ward, Laguayra, to Dallet & Bliss.

Brig Elsinore, Poultney, Inagua 18 ds., with salt to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Worth, Jacksonville 38 ds., with yellow pine to Allsop & Clark. Has experienced very heavy gales from N. E. to N. W. Since leaving Jacksonville, was blown off to the western edge of the Gulf. Nov. 16, lat. 31 15, lon. 80 40, in a heavy gale from S. S. W., lost foremast head and maintopmast.

Schr. William C. Atwater, Allen, Key West 20 ds., with cedar to Benner & Deake. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Schr. Hebe, (Br.,) Best, Anguilla 32 ds., with salt to Leycraft & Co. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage, stove boat, &c.

Schr. Stephen Duncan, Tyler, Attakapas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich & Co.

Schr. Narragansett, (of Fall River,) Hall, Mobile 17 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Blanche, (Br.,) Delisle, Ponce, P. R., Dec. 8, with oranges to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Alfred Bunting, Russell, Salem, N. J., 2 ds., with to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Brown, Alexandria 10 ds., coal.

Schr. John T. Way, Inman, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Cramner, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Cramner, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. S. C. Willetts, Farrell, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Parker, Sr., Parker, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. S. A. Appleton, Glenwood, Norwalk 2 ds.

BELOW—1 ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Vigo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen; R. R. Cuyler, and Augusta, for Savannah; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c; Monticello, for Washington, D. C.

On Sunday—Ship Alexander Marshall, for Liverpool. Bark Diana, for Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Skinner, of steamship Jamestown, which arrived last evening from Richmond, reports passing a large schooner ashore 10 miles N. of Barnegat. She lies head on, with all sails set, wind off shore, trying to back off.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 6. (via Savannah, Dec. 22.)—Ship Rajah, from New-York Oct. 16, for London, has put into this port in distress. Ship Mary Russell, from New-York Oct. 11, for Liverpool, has also put in here in distress. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Candanah—Br. bark, steering E. Dec. 18, lat. 29 49, lon. 74 15.

G. H. Allen—brig, from Bonaire for Boston, Dec. 16, lat. 27 30, lon. 72 20.

Houston—bark, from Galveston for Liverpool, Dec. 8, in the Gulf.

Lizzie—bark, of and from Boston, for Valparaiso, Nov. 13, lat. 6 S., lon. 33 20.

Monte Cristo—brig, from Turks Island for Boston, Dec. 15, lat. 27 30, lon. 72 20.

Washington—brig, hence for St. Marks, Dec. 19, lat. 29, lon. 72 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Dec. 8, schr. Mohawk, for Baltimore in 5 ds.

At Laguayra Dec. 6, bark White Wing, for Philadelphia, ldg.

At Porto Cabello, Dec. 6, bark Thos. Dallet, for Philadelphia, ldg.; Br. schr. Lancaster, for New-York, do.

At Marzanilla, Dec. 1, brig Randolph, Hallett, for Boston, soon.

At Anguila Dec. 19, brig Leader, of and for Yarmouth, N. S., next day.

At St. Kitts Dec. 5, a schr., from New-York for St. Lucas, just arr.

[PER CITY OF MANCHESTER, OFF CAPE RACE.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 8, Lady Emma, at Leith; Louis Napoleon, at Caleb Haven; Aspasia and Orpheus, at Bremen; Susan, at Antwerp; 9th, Beaver, at Bremerhaven; Geo. Durkee and J. Lawson, in the Clyde; 10th, Edwin, at Antwerp; Criterion, Aloha, Johanna, Nestorian, S. D. Ryerson and Negotiator, at Deal; Lucretia, at Liverpool; 11th, American, at do.; Flying Fish, at Dublin.

Arrived from Boston—16th, M. Bradford, at Deal.

Arrived from New-Orleans—22, Acacia, at Barcelona; 7th, M. Greenleaf, at Havre.

Arrived from Philadelphia—19th, Achilles, at Deal.

Arrived from Savannah—10th, Clara Ann, at Fleetwood.

Arrived from Charleston—10th, Muscongus, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—10th, Santa Claus, at Liverpool; 11th, Island Home, at do.

Sailed for New-York—12 h, Neptune, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—No date, Ironsides, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—8th, S. Heath, from Cardiff.

Latest via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.

Arrived from New-York—Ferecine, at Pill; Crerar, at Falmouth; Maria, at Rochelle; Imogene, at Marseilles; Abby Brown, Levanter and Martha's Vineyard, in the Clyde; Arctic and Splendid, from Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Majestic, at Havre; Adeline Watts and Matilda, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Kentuckian, M. Ward and Lombay, at Havre; Intrepid, at Liverpool.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of the Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY, Dec. 24,

First appearance, this season, of

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

the celebrated American Comedian, who is engaged for a limited number of nights, and will appear, for the first time in New-York, in a new adaptation of,

WASHINGTON IRVING'S LEGENDARY DRAMA,

in three acts, entitled

RIP VAN WINKLE;

OR,

THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,

with new scenery by Mr. Hayes, &c.

RIP VAN WINKLE..................Mr JEFFERSON

Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, Davidge, Lingham, Lawlor, Mrs. Duffield and Mrs. Chanfrau.

SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

ACT 1.—PERIOD, 1760.

The village of Catskill—The King's birthday—The merry-making—The country schoolmaster and his sweetheart—The course of true love never did run smooth—The father and son—Knavery versus youth—The shrew. RIP VAN WINKLE, THE FATHER OF THE VILLAGE. The Dutchman's view of matrimonial bliss—The temptation of Schnapps—His alluring smile—The tempter baffled—The truant.

THE REWARD OF RESOLUTION.

Here's your good health,
Your family's good health,
And may you live long and prosper.

DUTCH SONG AND CHORUS, BY RIP AND HIS BOON COMPANIONS.

Look out, boys, the wild cat's coming—Rip and his frau—The gray mare is the better horse.

DUTCH WALTZ AND CHORUS BY THE VILLAGERS—COMIC TABLEAU.

ACT 2.

Rip's Cottage—Love in a cupboard—Old Rip at home—The henpecked husband—Rip's cunning to obtain the object of his attachment, "Schnapps"—The Burgomaster—A wolf in sheep's clothing—How to pay the rent—The contract.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AT HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN.

Venus the tormentor of the Mentor—Knickerbocker and Crinoline—Love's disguises—Needs must when the devil drives.

SCENE 2.

OLD RIP.

The sport—The meeting with the Spirit—The keg—A friend in need is a friend indeed—Loud laughed the Spirit as Old Rip trudged on—"I say, old chap, aren't you leading me astray?"

THE SPIRIT OF HUDSON

The friendly drink—Old Rip overcome by his old enemy, "Schnapps"—Triumph of the Spirit—Defeat of Rip, and

THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.

ACT 3.

SCENE 1.—Old Rip awakes after a refreshing sleep of twenty years—His first exclamation, "Don't throw that hot water on me!"—Old Rip's confusion—memory of the past—"I got pretty blue, dat's a fact"—The old Green—The bush—The astonishment.

"I VONDER VERE I VOS."

SCENE 2.—Alice and Rowena—Love's advice—Arrival of Knickerbocker—The Legislator—Good news—Gustav expected—The rival claims—Meeting of the angry lovers—The sailor and the lawyer.

KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.

SCENE 3—The town of Rip's nativity—The youthful days of liberty—Old Rip's return—His astonishment at the changes.

THE OLD DUTCHMAN AND THE YOUNG AMERICAN.

No one knows old Rip—Are we so soon forgotten—Poor Rip's sorrow on hearing that his old frau is dead.

So the old woman is dead;
Well, she led me a hard life,
But she was mein frau for all dat.

OLD RIP'S FIRST TOAST.

Here's George Washington's good health,
His family's, and may they all
Live long and prosper.

SCENE 4.

The trial—Knavery versus Honesty—Arrival of Rip—Knavery defeated—Old Rip triumphant.

THE HAPPY UNION OF THE LOVERS.

Glorious termination to all Rip's sorrows—The bright prospect of the coming morrow.

Here's your good health,
Your family's good health,
And may dey live long as I prosper.

To conclude with the favorite farce of

THE MARRIED RAKE.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,

663 BROADWAY.

GRAND MATINEE.

MATINEE.

MATINEE.

MATINEE.

MATINEE.

ON

CHRISTMAS DAY, CHRISTMAS DAY,

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

No refreshments. No refreshments

Served in the

CANTERBURY ON THIS OCCASION.

OYSTERS IN SEASON.

D. DECKER again at his old stand, No. 13 Ann-st., and wishes to inform his friends that he has a good supply of East River and Prince's Bay, and wishes his friends to send in their orders for Pickled Oysters for the Holidays in season, and he will attend to them with dispatch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

Cure Sick Headache!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

Cure Nervous Headache

CEPHALIC PILLS,

Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.